Monday
10th December,
1956

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

1956

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 10th December, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Washing Plant, Kargali

*967. †**Shri Chattopadhyaya:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up to date in regard to the installation of Coal Washing Plant at Kargali; and

(b) whether the machinery and equipment required for the plant have since been received from Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Survey and levelling of the site has been completed, and work on the main foundation is expected to commence shortly. Japanese engineers and technicians have arrived at Kargali to supervise the work of construction. About 60% of the equipment has already been manufactured in Japan.

(b) Steel materials have begun to reach the site and further consignments are expected shortly.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know what is the amount of expenditure involved so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not have the figure with me at the moment. It must be a very small amount because only surveying and levelling has been done.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know when the plant will be erected?

Shri Satish Chandra: It should go into operation, according to the schedule, in January, 1958.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know what percentage of the civil engineering work has been completed now?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said only the survey and levelling has been done so far.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know, when this machinery is fitted, how much washed coal will be saved, because there was much wastage in washing the coal?

Shri Satish Chandra: There will be no wastage. 550 tons of coal will be washed per hour, and there will be some middlings which will be used. Though middlings will not go to metallurgical plants, they will be used for other purposes.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know to which of the three steel plants those washed coal of this plant will be supplied?

Shri Satish Chandra: Mainly to Bhilai and Rourkela.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*968. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 25 on the 30th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the findings on the technical aspect of the collapse of the eight arches of the storage building at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the steps that have been taken to avoid recurrence?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be advisable to do so as Bihar Government have instituted a case and the matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) The design of the silo and the manner of erecting are being discussed with the contractors.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this case was instituted?

Shri Satish Chandra: Bihaar Government have instituted the case and I could not give the exact date.

Development of Khadi and Village Industries

*969. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Central Institutes are to be established for the training of workers to organise the development of Khadi and Village Industries; and

(b) if so, their number and location?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Six more Central institutes are proposed to be set up at the following places :

1. Patna (Bihar)
2. Krishnarajapuram (Mysore)
3. Nilokheri (Punjab)
4. Himayatsagar (Hyderabad)
5. Shimpavli (Bombay) and
6. Chattrapur (Vidhya Pradesh).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of these institutes, may I know what will be the total strength of the workers that will be trained?

Shri Satish Chandra: The number differs from place to place. Many centres have been opened and it perhaps depends upon the availability of workers in the particular area.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the particular department of this industry in which these workers be given specialised training?

Shri Satish Chandra: In all the village industries.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether threre are proposals still with the Government,—proposals about the State Governments demanding the opening of such institutions in the States?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are already so many institutes now. Six new ones are being planned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We want to know which are the States who have requested the Central Government to open such institutions?

Shri Satish Chandra: These centres are opened on the recommendation of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Which States have asked the Khadi Board to open these institutes, I could not say.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the workers that will be trained in these centres will be able to organise other industries or the khadi industry only? Are they not meant for organising different industries?

Shri Satish Chandra: These institutes are for the training of workers and instructors in the khadi and other village industries which come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether it is a fact that co-operative societies are to be formed for training in the production of khadi by the Amber Charkha?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Amber Charkha Parishramalayas as they are called by the Khadi Board, and various other institutions are being organised for production and for training. The co-operative societies, if any, have to be certified by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board which has to satisfy itself that such societies will carry out the instructions and will produce only genuine hand-spun and hand-woven khadi.

Shri Matthen: May I know whether any centre has been opened in Kerala and, if not, why not?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no centre, as far as I can see, in Kerala so far. If there is a demand for opening such a centre, there, it will certainly be considered by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Manufacture of Machine Tools

*970. **Shri BahadurSingh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to establish a workshop in Delhi for manufacturing quality machine tools for use by Small Scale Industrial Units;

(b) whether any country has offered assistance both in equipment and in technical personnel for operating the workshops; and

(c) how nuch amount is going to be spent on this project?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government are considering proposal for establishing a Machine designing workshop which would design new types of machines and manufacture prototypes of these mewly designed machines.

(b) There is an informal offer of assistance from the West German Government, but the size and nature of assistance are yet to be discussed.

(c) Details of the Project have not been finalised yet.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether Government have under contemplation the starring of more branches of such workshops in the country and, if so, what steps have been taken about the matter?

Shri Kanungo: There is no contemplation to start a branch workshop or any more workshops at the moment. At the moment, we are considering the setting up of a workshop in Delhi.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that many of these small machine-tools are being manufactured on a decentralised scale in Ludhiana, may I know whether the help of the German and the help of these small institutions will be made available for this particular workshop to be started in Delhi?

Shri Kanungo: So far as Ludhiana and Batala are concerned, we are having extension centres, but this one is mainly expected to design new machines and build prototypes which will be reproduced elsewhere.

Political Leaders' Broadcasts from A.I.R.

*975. †**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Velayudhan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1905 on 8th September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to invite the leaders of different political parties in India to broadcast from All India Radio has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): This matter is under the consideration of Government and the decision is expected to be taken immediately. I hope to make a statement on this question within the course of the next two or three days.

Shri Kamath: Not months!

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the decision will be in favour of the political leaders broadcasting from A. I. R.?

Dr. Keskar: As I said, it is only within two or three days that I expect to know the Government decision. My hon. friend is trying to ask me to forestall that decision and tell him something, which it will not be possible for me just now.

Shri Kamath: May I request that when the decision is announced, here it will be in the form of a statement on which questions can be raised—not just a statement and no more?

Mr. Speaker: Thereafter let us see. Let him make a statement. Then, if necessary, I will allow some other date for questions.

India's Foreign Trade

*976. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of India's overseas trade is carried in Indian vessels;

(b) what percentage of the Indian vessels carrying Indian trade passes through the Suez Canal; and

(c) what percentage of the foreign-vessels carrying Indian trade have been rerouted *via* Cape of Good Hope?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No precise information is or can be available. The share of Indian Shipping in India's overseas trade is estimated to be of the order of 5-6 per cent. Two-thirds of the cargo carried by Indian ships is believed to have passed through the Suez Canal in 1955.

(c) It is impossible to calculate the percentage. All the foreign vessles proceeding in the westerly direction have been re-routed *via* the Cape.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister says that it is not possible to give a precise estimate. May I know whether he can give any rough estimate as to what extent of our foreign trade has been affected by the closure of the Suez Canal?

Shri Karmarkar: The rough estimate of the share of Indian shipping in India's overseas trade I have given in the original answer as 5 to 6 per cent.

Shri Kamath: What are the prospects for the clearance of this Canal for normal navigation? Are they very bright in the near future or will it take time?

Shri Karmarkar: We are hoping that there are bright prospects for its clearance as early as possible.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister is not here. Otherwise he would have told us more about it.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know whether any of our vessels have been re-routed since the closure of the Suez Canal and, if so, what is the increase in freight?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, all the mercantile ships have been re-routed. But as regards the name of any Indian ship or shipping so re-routed I would like to have notice.

Shri Matthen: The hon. Minister said that five per cent of our foreign shipping is carried by Indian vessels. Does the hon. Minister know that according to the Second Five Year Plan, fifteen per cent of our cargo must be carried in Indian vessels? And does he expect he can manage it with the ships he has got? If not, will he make an attempt to purchase more ships or to implement the target within the next five years?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Matthen: The question is: what is the percentage?

Mr. Speaker: It is all through the Cape of Good Hope.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a different question, I respectfully submit.

Shri Matthen: Part (a) of the question is : what percentage of India's overseas trade is carried in Indian vessels? The supplementary arises out of that. Does he expect it will be carried?

Shri Karmarkar: "Is carried" means is carried—not will be carried.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has stated that it is difficult to say what percentage of our overseas trade is carried in Indian vessels or the increases in freight that has resulted due to the re-routing. May I know if satistics are not kept regarding the amount of export trade carried in the various vessels, both foreign and our own; and, if so, can we get the results?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall let the hon. Member and the House have all the information in my possession. With regard to part (b) of the question, namely what percentage of the Indian -carried Indian trade passed through the Suex Canal, it is presumed that by "Indian-carried Indian trade" the hon. Member means the trade carried by Indian ships in India's overseas trades. If so, it may be stated that the total volume of cargo lifted by Indian shipping companies in overseas trade during the year 1955 has been estimated at about 12 lakhs tons, of which the cargo carried in the India—U.K. continental trade alone amounts to about 7·39 lakhs, or about 61 per cent. As practically all the cargo that is being carried by Indian shipping companies through the Suez Canal are moving in the India—U.K. continental trade (with the exception of the cargo moving in the India-Soviet shipping service—which, however, was introduced only recently), it may be assumed that this. percentage represents more or less the proportions of the cargo carried by Indian ships through the Suez Canal to their total liftings in overseas trades.

Sir, that is all the information that I have at the moment.

कैलाश : मानसरोवर जाने वाले तीर्थयात्री

*९७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री १२ सितम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कैलाश-मानसरोवर जाने वाले भारतीय तीर्थयात्रियों की कठिनाइयां दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चन्दा) : सीमान्त क्षेत्रों के विशेष अधिकारी (स्पेशल आफीसर), फ्रंटियर एरियाज़) ने, जिन्होंने पश्चिमी तिब्बत दौरा पूरा कर लिया है, इस मामले पर तिब्बत के स्थानीय अधिकारियों से बातचीत की है उन लोगों ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि वे तलाशी के तरीकों को सुधारेंगे और तिब्बत जाने वाले भारतीय तीर्थयात्रियों और व्यापारियों के सत्कार का प्रबन्ध करेंगे ।

Some Hon. Members: English please.

Shri Kamath: His Hindi is improving day by day.

Mr. Speaker: Let the answer be read in English.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The special Officer Frontier Areas who has completed his tour of Western Tibet was able to discuss matters with the local authorities in Tibet. They have agreed to modify methods of search and to make reception arrangements for Indian pilgrims and traders entering Tibet.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी कुछ दिन पहले तिब्बत के श्री दलाई लामा तथा श्री पंचेन लामा हमारे देश की राजधानी में आये थे और उनकी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात भी हुई थी । मैं जानना चहाता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी उनके साथ बात हुई थी और क्या उन्होंने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि जिस तरह से हमने भारत में तिब्बती यात्रियों को सुविधायें दी हैं उसी प्रकार तिब्बत में भी भारतीय यात्रियों को सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This matter, of the difficulties experienced by our traders, has been referred to the Chinese Government by our Ambassador in Peking. Moreover, we have also taken the matter up with the Chinese Embassy here and our Special Officer who was at that time touring in Tibet contacted the local officers, and an assurance has already been given that the grievances would be remedied.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवंनमेंट ने या गवर्नमेंट के विशेषाधिकारी ने तिब्बत और चीन सरकार के सामने इस स्थिति को रखा है कि पश्चिमी तिब्बत में पासपोर्ट का सिस्टम लागू न होने की वजह से हमारे जितने भी भारतीय व्यापारी या तीर्थयात्री वहां जाते हैं उनको शंका की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है और उनकी बुरी तरह से तलाशी ली जाती है ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई सुधार होने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: All the difficulties which are at present being experienced have been referred to the proper authorities.

Shri C. D. Pande: Has Government's attention been drawn to the fact that pilgrims and traders passing from Almora to Kailash Mansrovar are searched and their photographic goods and binoculars are taken away, and they are put to hardship on that account?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. Our attention had been drawn to these difficulties; and these are the difficulties mainly which have been referred to the Chinese authorities.

Shri Kamath: On account of the difficulties experienced by pilgrims going to Kailash Mansrovar, has there been any appreciable fall in the number of such pilgrims since the absorption of Tibet in Communist China?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, Sir, there was a question about this matter last session, and we informed the House that 382 pilgrims had been to Kailash and Mansrovar during the last year. But I have not got comparative figures of the previous years with me.

Shri Kamath: Next time.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : अभी हाल में जब श्री चाऊ एन लाई दिल्ली आये थे तो क्या उनको भारतीय व्यापारियों और यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों से अवगत कराया गया था या नहीं ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: All matters are not referred to Prime Ministers. One normally proceeds through diplomatic channels.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is an important place of pilgrimage—this Kailash Mansrovar. Has any assurance been given by the Tibetan Government that the road on their side of the country will be repaired, as well as that the rest-houses there on the road will be repaired? Has any assurance been given by the Tibetan Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I believe general improvements in the roads and the travellers' bunglows are being made.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

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*978. { **Shri Biren Dutt:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of displaced persons' families from East Pakistan have recently entered Tripura with false migration cards; and

(b) whether such migrants will get all the benefits of rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Shri Biren Dutt: How many people have entered Tripura with such false migration certificates?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: 26,000 displaced persons entered Tripura State between July and August this year.

Shri Biren Dutt: How many of them have already been taken into any camp or afforded any relief?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Out of them, 16,000 were taken into camp.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that people with these false migration certificates have not only entered Tripura, but large numbers of them have entered West Bengal also? May I also know whether the source of these false certificates is being inquired into by our High Commission in Dacca, and if so, with what results?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: This question relates only to Tripura. The question of false migration cettificates has been investigated both by our High Commission at Dacca as well as by our police on this side of Bengal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: With what results?

Shri Biren Dutt : May I know when the rest of those, who have not been taken into any camp, will be taken into any camp and aid given to them ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : No, Sir, only those who are in camp are our liablity, and they are being given doles on an *ad hoc* basis.

Shri Biren Dutt : Is it a fact that only those who have entered Agartala town are getting such aid and those who have entered other areas have not been given any aid ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : Those who are in our camps are our responsibility.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Have these false migration certificates arisen as a result of the tightening up of the issue of migration certificates by Dacca, and may I know whether people who genuinely want to come to India I mean refugees—have been disallowed from coming and as a last resort they are taking recourse to this ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: This Ministry is not concerned with this question. The question might well be addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs who lay down rules and regulations for issue of migration certificates.

नरेला (दिल्ली) विस्थापित व्यक्ति

***६७९. श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के नरेला क्षेत्र में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये बनाये गये मकान अभी तक खाली पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विस्थापितों को वहां बसाने का इरादा छोड़ दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन मकानों का उपयोग किस प्रकार करना चाहती है ?

(पुनर्वास उपमंत्री(श्री ज० कु० भोंसले): (क) जी हां । लेकिन कुछ मकानों को छोड़ कर सब मकान वहां पर रहने वाले eligible शरणार्थियों को दे दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर के कारण प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन लोगों को मकान दिये गये हैं वे किराये पर दिये गये हैं, या हायर परचेज सिस्टम पर दिये गये हैं ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : Those who have compensation claims have been given in payment of their compensation, and those who have not get any compensation claim, have been given on hire purchase.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: बाकी जो मकान रह गये हैं, वे कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ।

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : In all, about 198 houses were built some two years ago. Out of these, 180 have already been allotted and 18 are in the process of allotment.

Forward Markets

***980. Shri L. N. Mishra :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state with reference to the Forward Markets Commission :

(a) the effect of the futures trading on the consumers, producers and manufacturers; and

(b) whether it has helped the agriculturist in any way ?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Furtures trading generally has a steadying effect on the prices of commodities and provides facilities to the persons engaged in handling commodities to hedge themselves against possible loss through fluctuations in prices. It is thus generally beneficial to all—the consumers, the producers, the processors and the traders.

(b) I believe so. But in view of the very short time for which the regulation of futures market has been functioning, it is too early to assess the direct benefits to the agriculturists.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I have an idea as to the commodities in which futures marketing was permitted during the course of the last two years ?

Shri Karmarkar : Cotton, castor seed, groundnut kernel, linseed, cotton seed, groundnut oil and turmeric.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I tknow whether Government have taken any steps to allow futures trading in raw jute also, as recommended by the Jute Inquiry Commission of 1954 ? Has any decision been taken in the recommendation ?

Shri Karmarkar : I think—subject to correction—we have not yet arrived at any decision in the matter. But I shoud like to have notice.

Shri Heda : In view of the aim and object stated by the hon. Minister, namely, to steady the prices, may I know whether Government have made a comparative study of how the futures market has behaved in the last two years after the passing of the Bill, and before? If son what are their readings?

Shri Karmarkar : This matter is always under our study. The results seen so far have been encouraging. Shall I go into details of how prices have behaved, how they have gone down and all that? I do not think it necessary.

Mr. Speaker : They may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Karmarkar : They are available to the general public in published publications. So there is no need for it.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know whether any representation has been made to the Government to the effect that permitting futures trading in raw jute will result in something like a *fadka* market thereby giving a fillip to some people who thrive on speculation?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): There is always danger of speculation in all these matters, but because of the danger, we cannot allow the mechanism, which steadies the market, to go overboard. Therefore, it is necessary that in spite of the danger this should be kept on. We are aware of the danger and try to take steps from time to time whenever speculation takes place.

Textile Mills

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*4981. { **Shri Kajrolkar :**
{ **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy :**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which have led to the extension of the concession granted to textile mills in the form of rebate on production of cloth in excess of a specified quantity for a further period;

(b) the reasons for the cancellation of the order restricting stocks of cloth which can be held by wholesale dealers to three months' average stocks;

(c) whether any State Government has issued any restrictive order stipulating the quantity of cloth which can be stocked by a wholesale dealer in pursuance of the delegation of such powers to State Government;

(d) if so, the name of such Government and particulars of such orders issued by it;

(e) whether the rising trend of cloth prices has been effectively checked by the extension of the concession referred to in part (a) above ; and

(f) if so, to what extent ?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) As an incentive to the Cotton Textile Mills, to increase production of cloth by working more spindles and looms more intensively, as also on extra third shift production, the rebate was first effective from production for September, 1956. It was urged that as the rebate itself was announced only by the middle of October, 1956, the mills would not be able to take all the necessary steps for working third shift etc. during the short period from September, 1956 to December, 1956. The period during which rabate would be admissible was therefore extended upto March, 1957.

(b) In view of the different situations that prevailed in different parts of the country, it was considered that it would be advantageous to delegate the powers to the State Governments who could then meet their local situations properly.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal. A copy of that Government's Notification No. 221-F. Tex dated the 26th November, 1956, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 1]

(e) and (f). It is too early to form a judgement.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire what has been the effect of the recent increase in excise duty on cloth?

Shri Kanungo : The effect has been that the market has steadied; prices have, steadied, more or less.

Shri Kajrolkar : Is it a fact that some of the textile mills held with them stocks of loose and packed cloth in excess of the permissible limit even after the promulgation of the Government order? If so, what action has been taken against the defaulters of such order ?

Shri Kanungo : We have not receivd any reports about it. It is for the Textile Commissioner to handle such cases.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : Apart from granting of rebate to the textile mills to increase production of cloth, what other steps have Government taken to see that they can get facilities to increase textile production?

Shri Kanungo : The rebate itself is a very good incentive, considering the exicise duty which has been imposed.

Shri C. D. Pande : In view of the fact that Government are very anxious to increase production, as is evident from the grant of rebate, will Government also take steps to give facilities to renovate mills in spindles and looms?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai) : May I say that this is a suggestion for action?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know how much extra cloth has been produced so far, and what rebate has been earned by these mills ?

Shri Morarji Desai : It is very difficult to say because there was absolutely no time. This was done only in the middle of October.

Shri Heda : How is the stock position ? If it is adequate, why prices are not coming to normal?

Shri Kanungo : The stock position is normal, in so far as there has not been huge accumulations, and prices have, more or less, steadied in view of the enhanced excise duty.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether Government is in a position to give us any idea of what will be the increased production of cloth in all the textile mills and if they start double or treble shifts ?

Shri Kanungo : As has been said earler, we will be able to say the effect of this incentive resulting in higher production by about another fortnight or a month.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether the order against the stocking of cloth which was for safeguarding against the rise in price of cloth has been taken away as a result of the bullying tactics of Kanpur and other big places or is it as a result of a demand by the public and what are the safeguards that have been taken by Government so that prices may not go up ?

Shri Kanungo : The answer is there for the hon. Member to draw their own inferences.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : But I want your inference.

Shri Kanungo : The facts are that none of the State Governments have thought it necessary to impose any restrictions.

Import of Steel

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*982. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term contract have been concluded with any Japanese firms for import of steel; and

(b) so the details thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) : (a) No purchases of steel from Japanese firms have been made at Government level.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether there is any such proposal to sign such contracts with the Japanese Government for the import of steel into our country.

Shri M. M. Shah: No, sir, not with the Japanese Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether there is any proposal or any contract with the Japanese Government to export iron ore from this country to that country?

Shri M. M. Shah : The question relates to steel. But, of course, iron ore is considerably exported from this country to that country and it has increased from lakhs tons last year one million tons this year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : As a result of these exports from this country, have the Government of India approached the Government of Japan for the import of steel?

Shri M. M. Shah : As I said, this is a matter between trader and trader and the Governments of both the countries do not come into the picutre at all.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know from the hon. Minister whether steel is available to the consumers at reasonable prices or not ?

Shri M. M. Shah : Yes, Sir; steel is being made available at equalised prices. It has been announced only a few months back.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether some representatives of the Japanese Heavy Industries Firms have come here and talked with the Government about the export from Japan of heavy industries materials to India

Shri M. M. Shah : I do not understand to which firm the hon. Member refers. But, if she means the Industrial Mission which came here, they came of their own accord and had several discussions with private companies as well as Government agencies.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha : How many other foreign countries have been contacted for import of steel from those countries to meet the requirements of our Second Five Year Plan?

Shri M. M. Shah : The countries contacted and who have supplied us steel are, U. K., Japan, Belgium, Germany, France, Sweeden, Russia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungry, China, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Poland, Norway......................

Mr. Speaker : I would request the hon. Ministers, if they have got more than 4 names, to stop with 4.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha : Is Government in a position to assure us that the agreements entered into with other countries for the import of steel would be sufficient to meet our requirements for the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri M. M. Shah : Before the current year we had contracted for 1·8 million tons of import during this year out of which, the House will be pleased to know, that 1·5 million tons have already arrived and the rest will also be received completely.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : The hon. Minister said that steel is being made available at reasonable prices.

An Hon. Member : At equalised prices.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know what percentage of the demand of each State is being met at present and whether Government is aware that many development works in Bihar are held up for want of steel?

Shri M. M. Shah : There are very heavy imports. For the current year we are importing 1·8 million tons, which is 1 times our indigenous production. That is the limit to which foreign exchange could be utilized for that. Government is aware that is there some difficulty in procurement and full demands are not being met. We are trying to relieve as much as possible of the scarcity, whatever is there, from the planned imports and indigenous production.

National Small Industries Corporation

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*983. { **Shri Bheekha Bhai:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state whether the National Small Industries Corporation has started its branches in other places?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo) : Four Subsidiary Corporations, one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi are being formed. Regional Cells have already been set up in these four places to look after the work of the Corporation, pending the formation of the Subsidiary Corporations.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the States of Bihar, Orissa and Assam have any Corporations set up to not?

Shri Kanungo : Not at the moment. We think that for the time being these four Corporations will be quite enough.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the small-scale industries in Bihar will be helped by the Calcutta Corporation and, if so, what industries in Bihar have been helped so far?

Shri Kanungo : The Subsidiary Corporation in Calcutta has not been established fully yet because it is only the preliminary work that has been done. The demands for hire-purchase and other financial facilities from Bihar will be handled at Calcutta. Regarding the quantum of loans or hire-purchase advances which have been given to Bihar, I would like to have notice.

श्री रघुनाथ सिह : यू० पी० के सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या योजना है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ये चार हैं । इन चार में जो दिल्ली में रहेगा वह यू० पी० को हैंडल करेगा ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know the amount which each of these Corporations will be able to advance to small-scale industries?

Shri Kanungo : All the finances are provided by Government and I believe any legitimate demand can be met for at least the coming 3 years.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know in how many months the Corporation at Calcutta will be able to finance the small-scale industries?

Shri Kunungo : I suppose in about three months the registration of that will be done. There is no difficulty because there is no Subsidiary Corporation in Calcutta, and all the applications are handled by the Corporation through the branch office there.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : What is the basis of representation to that Corporation at Calcutta ? And what will be the strength of the officials and that of the non-officials in that ?

Shri Kanungo : It is cent. per cent. Government-managed and controlled Corporation.

Industrial Estate at Gauhati (Assam)

*985. **Shri Dabendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to the Industrial Estate at Gauhati in Assam;

(b) the amount earmarked for the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo:): (a) Land for the Industrial Estate has been finally selected and acquisition proceedings for the same have been started. The lay-out plan has been prepared.

(b) The amount earmarked in the current financial year is Rs. 5·7 lakhs for land acquisition, development of land and construction of buildings. The scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs.

(c) The scheme is expected to be completed in two years.

Shri Dabendra Nath Sarma : May I know which of the industries have been selected for development?

Shri Kanungo : It all depends upon the demand. It will be mainly sheet-metal working and wire working.

Shri Dabendra Nath Sarma : Whether the industrial estate would be financed by the Centre or by the State or by the both?

Shri Kanungo : The entire finances will be provided by the Centre as loan to the State Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state the progress with regard to the Industrial Estate in the different States?

Shri Kanungo: I remember, some time ago, in reply to a question, I gave the progress. If a specific question is put, I will give the progress up to date.

Shri Dabendra Nath Sarma : May I know when the construction work will start?

Shri Kanungo : As I have mentioned, the lay-out has been done and the construction work will start in the course of this year and for that money has been provided.

Second Shipyard

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*986. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
Dr. J. N. Parekh :
Shri Matthen :

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is in consultation with some West German firms to build a second shipyard in India;

(b) if so, whether the location of the shipyard has been decided; and

(c) the time by which the work will be started?

The Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) An offer has been received from a firm in West Germany

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is as yet in a preparatory stage.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने सारी कोस्टल एरिया (समुद्री तट) का सर्वे (सर्वेक्षण) कराया है कि कहां पर शिपयार्ड (नावांगण) बनाया जायेगा ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी कोई सर्वे नहीं कराया गया है । जब यह तय हो जायेगा कि शिपयार्ड बने और उसके लिये टेक्नीशियन्स और कंसल्टेंट्स (परामर्शदाता) मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे तो उनकी सलाह से तय किया जायेगा कि कहां पर बनाया जाये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जर्मन फर्म ने जो आफर (प्रस्ताव) किया है तो क्या वह सरकार के बगैर पूछे ही किया है । अगर उसने अपनी तरफ से ही आफर किया है, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं वेस्ट (पश्चिम) जर्मनी गया था और प्रोडक्शन मिनिस्टर (उत्पादन मंत्री) भी गये थे । हम दोनों ने इस फर्म का शिपयार्ड देखा । उसके बाद इस फर्म को दिलचस्पी हुई । उसने हमको लिखा कि अगर हम चाहें तो शिपयार्ड के बनाने में वह हमको मदद कर सकते हैं । उन्होंने यही आफर दिया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हाउस यह स्पष्ट जानना चाहता है कि सेकेन्ड (दूसरा) शिपयार्ड के लिय आपकी कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अगर माननीय सदस्य पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि प्लैन में सेकेन्ड शिपयार्ड की योजना को स्वीकार किया गया है और उसके लिय शुरू की कार्यवाही के के लिये ७५ लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं । इस से ज्यादा अभी कुछ नहीं है । अगर प्लैनिंग कमिशन (योजना आयोग) और रुपया दे, तो शायद यह काम जल्दी हो सकता है ।

Shri Matthen : I cannot hide my disappointment at the reply. When does the hon. Minister expect the second shipyard consultants to be fixed and is there any prospect of starting the work during the Plan period?

Shri Satish Chandra : The work has already been started in a sense. The biggest problem is to have technical personnel for the second shipyard. A special officer was appointed and he has drawn up a scheme. From January or within two months from now the training of the workers will begin at the existing shipyard at Vizag. It is proposed to create a nucleus of 500 trained workers so that they can immediately take over as soon as the second shipyard is established. The British Government have offered to send a team under the Colombo Plan to assist us in setting up a shipyard. Certain officers have been received from private firms as well as foreign governments indicating their willingness to assist us. All these are being considered.

Shri Joachim Alva : In view of the British not having helped us substantially in the matter of shipbuilding yards and on account of the failure of the French, will Government consider the offer of the West German firm?

Mr. Speaker : That is a matter of opinion.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire whether when the hon. Minister , Shri K. C. Reddy, was abroad, he had consultations at government level or with any private firms concerning this matter?

Shri Satish Chandra : The Russian Government have indicated their interest in the matter. He also had talks with U.K. Government representatives and they have offered to send a team under the Colombo Plan. He also saw some of the shipyards and had discussions with private firms.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी और हमारे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर (मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्री) साहब दोनों गये और उन्होंने शिपयार्ड देखा । उनको पसन्द आया । उसके बाद जर्मन फर्म ने पत्र लिखा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बीच में हमारी सरकार क्या करती रही, कोई सर्वे कराया या नहीं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : सर्वे कराने के लिये ही इस विदेशी कम्पनी को रखना है । वह सर्वे तब ही शुरू करेंगे जब मुकर्रर हो जायेंगे उसके पहले सर्वे का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

Shri Punnoose : May I be permitted to put one question?

Mr. Speaker : He has come in the last minutes.

Shri Punnoose : I did not want to trouble you much, Sir., From the statement it appears that the consideration of the second shipyard is at a very mature stage. May I know whether a final decision has been taken regarding the site?

Shri Satish Chandra : No.

Shri Punnoose : When it is going to be taken?

Shri Satish Chandra : After the technical consultants have been appointed.

एशियाई-अफ्रीकी देशों का सम्मेलन

*९८८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत रूस ने एशियाई-अफ्रीकी देशों के एक सम्मेलन के आयोजन का सुझाव दिया है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Yes sir, a suggestion for holding a conference of Asian-African countries was made by Mr. N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and was discussed by the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India at the recent conference at Delhi. It was felt that it would be desirable to have a conference of Asian-African countries sometime next year but that at the present time it would not be feasible to convene such a conference.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ग्राज के समाचार-पत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुग्रा है कि सीरिया ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि बांडुंग सम्मेलन के सदस्य राष्ट्रों का सम्मेलन शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो । इसके विषय में ग्रापकी क्या राय है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have also seen the news in the newspapers today, but we have not received any official communication from that Government.

Shri Kamath: Have the unity and solidarity of the Asian-African group been adversely affected by India's recent desertion of the Bandung nations on the Hungarian issue during the voting.....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Kamath: It is not for them to say that, Sir (*Interruptions*), Let the Minister answer it.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly resume his seat?

Shri Kamath: Put an end to this laughter, Sir. Martial law is imposed in Hungary and they are laughing here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as questions are concerned, hon. Members ought to confine themselves to eliciting a particular information. Inferences or observations are absolutely irrelevant in questions. Therefore, if the hon. Member says that India has deserted the Bandung Nations and so on, all that does not form part of the question. The hon. Member is giving the answer or at any rate enlightening the House. I want to avoid controversy in any shape or form otherwise than what is legitimate to the matter at issue. Any hon. Member can only put a question straight and not involve it with many other questions or arguments or inferences or collateral or incidental matters. A straight question must be put and a straight answer must be given.

Shri Kamath: I shall put a very straight question. In view of the fact that according to the Minister's answer, the Soviet Government's proposal is under consideration, am I or is the House to understand that the nations which assembled at Bandung in April 1955 are still a solid group in spite of what happened in the United Nations recently?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are many matters on which the Bandung power did not have identical views.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बात में कहां तक सचाई है, जैसा कि पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि बांडुंग सम्मेलन की शर्तों के मुताबिक एक एक देश को इस बात का ग्रधिकार है कि वह मिलिटरी पैक्ट (सैनिक संधि) कर सकता है । क्या बांडुंग सम्मेलन में इस बात का ग्रधिकार दिया गया है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I think. ......

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will he please reply in Hindi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It may not be quite understandable and so let me reply in English. We have seen in the Press reports the speech referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that in the modern world, the problems. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it advisable to hold an Asian-African Nations Conference only because these two continents are apart from other continents or whether a conference should be held of such countries which share the ideological identity.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh After having received the suggestion from the Russian Prime Minister to call an Asian-African Conference, may I know whether the Government of India wrote to the Bandung Powers calling this conference and if so, from which nations have they received the replies?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No communication has been sent to the Bandung powers as yet.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether any Asian country was opposed to holding Bandung powers conference at present?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They have not written to any of them; that is what he says.

Shri Kamath: Do the Government think that the conference of the Asian-African group should be called at the instance of Soviet Russia which is a non-Bandung Power?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no question of calling a conference at their instance. As I have said already, the matter was discussed by the Prime Ministers who met here and they thought that a conference would be advisable but not immediately.

Industrial Starch

*989. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirements of Industrial Starch in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the export of 10,000 tons of starch, as contemplated at the end of the Plan, would be after stopping all imports of starch?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a). 100,000 tons a year by 1960-61 including 10,000 tons for exports.

(b) There would be no need to import Industrial Starch except small quantities of certain special varieties required for the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Industries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the import statistics published periodically that even in 1955-56 there has been an import worth of 4 lakhs of some varieties of industrial starch. May we know whether the schemes for the promotion of industrial starch will also make it possible to prevent the imports?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. With three or four more establishments coming into operation, it is expected that there will be no more need to import except for certain special purposes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May we know whether the Government have any idea of the quantity of industrial starch which will be made from tapioca during the Second Plan?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot give the break up for tapioca alone. We hope that by 1960, the manufacture will be a little more than 100,000 tons.

Shri Matthen: A licence was given last year for the manufacture of industrial starch from tapioca to the Corn products and Parry and Co. Has any work been started? That is in my constituency.

Shri Kanungo: All I know about it is that it has not gone into production yet.

Shri Punnoose: Are the Government aware of the fact that there is persistent demand from tapioca agriculturists that tapioca may be used for the production of industrial starch? What proposals do the Government have to see that this is done?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that some companies will be given licence to do that.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि चावल का जो मांड होता है उससे भी बहुत अच्छा स्टार्च (मांड) बनाया जा सकता है, क्या इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान गया है ?

Shri Kanungo: I do now know what exactly the question is. Rice is more valuable and can be used for other purposes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, no. Her question is this. There is the water that is brought out of the rice. She asks whether it can be preserved and some starch could be made out of it.

श्री कानूनगो : पानी से नहीं बन सकता है ।

Foreign Aid for Projects

*990. **Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to his recent tour of the different countries of Europe and state what offers of help have been made for our different projects by those countries?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): The Government of U.S.S.R. have offered to supply equipment for projects that may be agreed upon upto a total value of 500 million roubles (about 55 to 60 crores of rupees) over a period of three years from 1959 to 1961 on a long term credit basis. Discussions were also held in Germany and U.K. on the offer of certain firms to act as technical consultants in setting up a second shipyard.

Shri Matthen: The hon. Minister has said that discussions were held in U.K. and other places for securing consultants for the second shipyard. Have the Government accepted the offer of the U.K. Government?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Government propose to accept the offer of the U.K. Government to send a team under the Colombo Plan.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What are the terms of the Russian aid for instance the number of instalments to be paid, the rate of interest, etc.?

Shri Satish Chandra: The terms are the same as for the loan for Bhilai steel project: interest at the rate of 2·5 per cent per annum and the money to be repaid in twelve equal annual instalments.

Shri Joachim Alva: Under the assistance that is offered by the USSR, do the Government contemplate any assistance for the second shipyard?

Shri Satish Chandra: It has not yet been decided.

Shri Matthen: I thought the hon. Minister visited Italy as well, which country is one of the leading ship builders. Were there any consultations with them for securing consultants from Italy?

Shri Satish Chandra: A firm in Italy has also offered to act as consultants.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I understood the amount to be paid back after twelve years. When is the repayment to be made?

Shri Satish Chandra: The repayment is to be made in twelve equal annual instalments, the first instalment to commence in the succeeding March. Whenever credit is raised in a particular year, that amount has to be divided by twelve and payments are to begin from next March.

Co-operative Societies

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*991. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2070 on the 12th September, 1956 and state:

(a) the names of other agencies excepting the certified co-operative societies through which handspun yarn can be sold;

(b) the conditions for the certified co-operative societies for marketing of the handspun yarn;

(c) the objection against any uncertified co-operative society which arranges to give facilities for marketing of the handspun yarn of their members without any profit; and

(d) whether Government are aware that on account of the rigid condition of granting certificates to different types of co-operative societies and the delay in giving such certificates, the spinners are very much harassed?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Handspun yarn can be sold through such public institutions as are certified by the All-India Khadi & Village Industries Board.

(b) The yarn produced by certified co-operative societies or institution is delivered only to certified production centres for weaving unless such societies and institutions have their own arrangements for weaving.

(c) Uncertified co-operative societies which receive no assistance from the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board do not have to observe any condition for marketing their yarn.

(d) No such instances of delay and harassment have come to the notice of Government.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि जिस तारीख को सर्टिफिकेट के लिये दरख्वास्त दी जाती है उसके बाद जो सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है, उसमें कितना समय लगता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अगर कहीं देर हुई है तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है । इसकी भी कोई वजह हो सकती है । खादी बोर्ड को शायद इस बात का संतोष नहीं होगा कि वहां जैनुइन हैंड-स्पन और हैंड-वोवन कपड़ा बनता है ।

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether it is a fact that khadi *bhandars* are refusing to purchase khadi yarn produced by the people—especially finer varieties?

Shri Satish Chandra: The yarn used by any certified institution of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board must be genuine hand-spun yarn. It is for the *Bhandars* and the production centres to satisfy that whatever is offered is genuine hand-spun yarn.

Shri Thanu Pillai: My question is very simple: whether hand-spun khadi yarn is being refused by the khadi *Bhandars* and whether people are asked to purchase to soap in lieu of the yarn sold? I want to know whether the Government are aware of this fact.

Shri Satish Chandra: The production and sale of khadi is regulated by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board which has to satisfy itself about the genuineness of the yarn produced before them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any restriction imposed by Khadi *Bhandars* that in lieu of yarn that is supplied to them the people must take so much of soap and other things. Is that so?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir; no such restriction is imposed.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Is it a fact that finer counts of yarn even against soap and cloth, which are being given in exchange, are refused to be purchased by certain Khadi *Bhandars* because finer variety of cloth is not readily saleable?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know if the hon. Member is referring to some Khadi *Bhandar* which has nothing to do with the Government. There are many khadi organisations in the country which are recognised by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board but, all the same they are independent organisations and make their own rules and regulations. It is not the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board which has imposed any such restrictions.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether Government have established any agency to purchase khadi yarn throughout the country if the Khadi *Bhandars* are not responsible for the purchase of yarn?

Shri Satish Chandra: The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, which is now an autonomous organisation and for which an Act has been passed in the Parliament, deals with all these matters.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Training in Uniform Standard of Flying

***971. Shri Krishnamacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1171 on the 30th August, 1956, and state whether Government have since decided to open a Central Training Establishment for giving uniform standard of flying training?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): A decision to open a Central Training Establishment for giving a uniform standard of flying training was taken by the Indian Airlines Corporation a long time ago. Its implementation has, however, been delayed as the difficulties previously pointed out in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1171 dated the 30th August, 1956 still continue.

Brannerite

***972.** { **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brannerite, a Uranium bearing mineral has been found in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the preliminary test carried out on the mineral?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The result of the preliminary test showed that Brannerite is a complex compound of titanium and uranium. It is, however, found in an insignificant quantity, having no commercial value. No further work on its prospecting is, therefore, contemplated.

Cement Distribution

***937. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existing selling agencies of the producers of cement still exist for the distribution of cement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish these agencies; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). In order not to disturb prevailing distribution arrangements, the State Trading Corporation has appointed the selling agents of Producers as its agents for the distribution of cement. Where a Producer had no selling agent of his own, the Producer himself has been appointed selling agent of the Corporation. Government do not propose to interfere, at present, in the existing arrangements.

Nuclear Tests

***974.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Buchikotaiah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 27th July, 1956, and state:

(a) whether the U.N. have since taken any decision on India's proposal for nuclear and thermonuclear test explosions; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No. The proposal is before the Disarmament Commission which has referred it to its sub-Committee for examination and report.

(b) Does not arise.

Exhibition of Handloom Products

***984. Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to organise on a big scale the exhibition of handloom products at the U.S. World Fair to be held in New York next year;

(b) if so, what is the total estimated expenditure of India's stall for handloom fabrics; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, as a part of the Indian stall.

(b) Rs. 80,000.

(c) Choicest varieties of handloom fabrics, which are likely to have a demand in America, will be exhibited.

Delhi State Rehabilitation Department

***987. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government will shortly take over the Rehabilitation Department of the Delhi Government;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Colombo Conference

***992. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has agreed to the decisions arrived at by the recent Delhi Conference of Colombo countries; and

(b) if not, whether he has communicated his views on the same?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Government of India have no official information.

(b) No, Sir.

Wages of Highway Workers (Kerala)

***993. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone into the working conditions, wages, etc. of highway workers of Kerala State; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. However, minimum rates of wages have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in respect of workers employed on road construction or building operations, stone breaking and stone crushing.

(b) does not arise.

Ambar Charkha Programme

***994. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of Khadi to be produced out of Ambar yarn and estimated quantity of handloom cloth to be produced out of Ambar yarn; and

(b) the number of persons—spinners, weavers, carders, carpenters, etc. estimated to be employed during the current financial year during the implementation of the Ambar Charkha Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Assuming that 35,000 Ambar Charkhas will be engaged in commercial production during January, February and March 1957, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has estimated the production of Khadi or handloom cloth woven out of Ambar yarn at 3·94 million sq. yds. in the current financial year.

(b)

Spinners	70,000
Weavers	9,000
Carpenters	1,000

Export Promotion Councils

*995. **Shri M. Islamuddin:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 945 on the 28th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any of the other Export Promotion Councils except cotton textile, have now opened offices in foreign markets; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to open offices in foreign markets for the rest of the Councils as well as for widening the sphere of the existing one?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Since answering Starred Question No. 945, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has opened offices at Rangoon, Lagos, Aden and Mombassa.

Charkha Design

***996. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether the Central Government propose to offer any prizes for the design of a new improved charkha for wool spinning?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Government Subsidy to Manipur Dailies

***997. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the amount of money paid by Government to the three local newspapers namely, the *Ngasi*, *Anonba Samaj* and *Praja Tantra* of Manipur from January to October, 1956 for advertisements of Governmental notices, circulars and other announcements?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):

Ngasi	Rs. 708/-
Anonba Samaj	Rs. 459/8/-
Praja Tantra	Rs. 3215/8/1

Manufacture of Trucks

***998. Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to develop truck industry and trailer system in this country in view of the great transport requirements during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): It has been the continuous policy of the Government to develop the manufacture of commercial vechicles in the country. In this connection the Tariff Commission has also recently submitted to the Government a report on the automobile industry. It is under consideration and decisions about the future development of the industry will be taken after this is done.

Air Accidents

***999. Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of hazards and crew fatigue which are often alleged to be the causes for some accidents have been duly considered; and

(b) whether any expert committee has been constituted to enquire into the matter and make necessary recommendations?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) The question presumably refers to hazards due to crew fatigue. This has been under study of the Director General of Civil Aviation from time to time for several years.

(b) A conference was convened by the Director General of Civil Aviation in October, 1953 to discuss this problem in which representatives of all the operators including the two Corporations participated along with the representatives of the Indian Pilots Association. The consensus of opinion was that there should not be statutory control on the question of crew fatigue.

सेंधा नमक

***१०००. श्री खू० चं० सोधिया :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार करार (१९५५–५६) के अनुसार पाकिस्तान बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सेंधा नमक का संभरण करने वाला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह नमक प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है और उसे मंगाने के लिये कौन सी व्यवस्था अपनाई जा रही है ; और

(घ) इस नमक के वितरण के लिये यदि कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई हो, तो वह क्या है ?

उत्पादन उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां । पाकिस्तान से १० लाख मन सेंधा नमक आने की बात तय हुई थी ।

(ख) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ग) निश्चित समय बताना कठिन है । नमक विभाग यह आयात करेगा बशर्ते पाकिस्तान से माल आये ।

(घ) राज्य सरका नमक का वितरण करने की जिम्मेदार होंगी, और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगी कि वह ८ आने प्रति सेर से अधिक न बिके ।

Tobacco Stocks in Andhra

***1001. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of tobacco worth over a crore of rupees is lying unsold in Andhra; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to ease the situation?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Some accumulation of tobacco in Andhra State has been reported.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 2]

Oil Cakes

***1002. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the effect of the export of oil cakes on the price of oil cakes in the country; and

(b) whether it is true that the price of oil cakes has risen recently?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been a slight increase recently in the price of certain varieties of oil cakes.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory

***1003.** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bansal:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Proudection** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto the end of November, 1956 in regard to the setting up of factory for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment;

(b) whether orders for the necessary machinery have since been placed;

(c) if so, the countries from which they are to be imported; and

(d) the actual expenditure incurred up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Technical consultants have recently submitted a detailed Project Report which is being examined. Out of 10 square miles of land required for the factory, 3,884 acres has already been acquired. A State-owned private limited company has been registered. Technical personnel are being selected for training in the United Kingdom.

(b) Indents for the procurement of machinery and tools required for the Training School have already been placed on D. G., S. &. D.

(c) The procurement will be arranged on global tender basis.

(d) Rs. 2,49,151 upto the end of October, 1956.

Japanese Industrial Mission

***1004.** **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Tulsidas:

Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a non-official Japanese Industrial Mission visited India in September, 1956; and

(b) whether any agreement or understanding was arrived at for the supply of machinery by Japan for India's Industrial development?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Import of British Textiles

***1005. Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 145 on the 20th July, 1956 and state what steps have been taken to counteract the increase in the import of British textiles to India since May, 1955?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): Government do not consider that any measure to check import of British Textiles into India is necessary at this stage.

Medical Personnel for Malaya

*100. **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Velayudhan:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Medical men are proceeding to Malaya to work for the Federation Government's medical services; and

(b) if so, what are the terms on which they have been employed there?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The terms and conditions of employment are still under negotiation with the Government of Malaya. Indian doctors will proceed to Malaya only after these terms have been finalised.

Asoka Hotel

*1007. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been placed for the furniture for Asoka Hotel in Delhi;

(b) if so, for how many articles and for what amount;

(c) the party with which they have been placed;

(d) whether any tenders had been called for; and

(e) if so, what were the parties and what were the highest and the lowest amounts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders of the value of Rs. 10·25 lacs were placed for 7,450 articles of furniture.

(c) Messrs. Chorosch (Private) Limited, Bombay.

(d) The first order of the value of Rs. 8·01 lacs was placed by negotiation on the basis of quotations received by the C. P. W. D. for a similar work. The second order of the value of Rs. 2·24 lacs was placed by negotiation at the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 3]

Indian Pensioners in Goa

*1008. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2092 on the 12th September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the arrangements for the payment of pensions to India Government pensioners residing in Goa, Daman and Diu have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. Certain proposals in regard to disbursement of pensions in Goa and other arrangements have been made to the Portuguese Government through diplomatic channels and their acceptance is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

*1009. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3,000 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan are to be resettled in the south of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places of their resettlement;

(c) the total acreage of land; and

(d) the total amount estimated for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (d). An offer of 30,000 acres of land in Parlakote area in Bastar district has been made by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The area has been inspected by the officers of the Rehabilitation Ministry, the Central Tractor Organisation and the West Bengal Government and the land has been found to be *prima facie* suitable. The area is situated in the middle of the reserved forest and is difficult of access unless several streams and rivulets are bridged and a proper road constructed. The Madhya Pradesh Government has been asked to prepare a detailed scheme and to send it to the Government of India for consideration.

Sulpha Drugs

*1010. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of 450,000 Kilogrammes of sulpha drugs, contemplated at the end of the current plan will be from primary stages or from intermediates; and

(b) the names of the sulpha drugs which are proposed to be produced by the end of the plan?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) It is proposed to develop the manufacture of sulpha drugs from the basic raw materials.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 4]

Cashew Industry

***1011. { Shri Matthen:
Shri Velayudhan:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of Cashew Industry and Cashew export in the immediate future;

(b) whether the declaration of the Industry as a non-seasonal one has prejudiced both employment and export prospects; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). I hope the declaration will have a healthy effect on cashew industry and cashew exports. The Government of India and the State Government are closely watching the situation and will in the event of our hopes being jeopardised take such remedial action as may be found to be necessary from time to time.

Cement Factories in Andhra

***1012. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new cement factories to be started in Andhra Pradesh in the near future;

(b) the total investment on these factories; and

(c) the help and assistance to be given by the Central and State Governments?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Seven.

(b) About Rs. 8 to 9 crores.

(c) The Government of India render all possible help and assistance to the industry in the matter of import of plant and equipment, transport of raw materials and finished products and other facilities. The State Governments give the industry assistance in allotting sites, granting mining leases, water and power facilities etc. wherever possible.

Khadi Hundies

***1013. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the number and value of Khadi Hundies of various denominations sold through Post Offices during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and upto the end of September, 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): Infrormation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Mica Export Council

***1014. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1510 on the 28th August, 1956 **and state:**

(a) whether a Mica Export Council has since been formed;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Council; and

(c) the details of various interests represented on the Council?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Council would be composed of 16 persons, 10 from the Mica Industry and Trade (5 being from Bihar, 3 from Rajasthan and 2 from Andhra); three from the Central Government; and one each from the State Governments of Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra.

Evacuee Property

***1015. { Shri Bahadur Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been holding unauthorised lands (evacuee property) in Punjab;

(b) the number of such unauthorised holders who have been prosecuted; and

(c) what sort of punishment has been awarded to these persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 17,339 in Punjab excluding Patiala Division forming erstwhile PEPSU.

(b) 6.

(c) The information is being collected.

Imported Steel

***1016. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the nature of allocation that has been made out of the imported steel during 1956 so far?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): Allocations are not made separately from indigenous and imported steel. Overall allocations have been made to Defence, Railways, Government Development Schemes, Fabricators and to State Governments against Quota Certificates. A statement showing the allocations made is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 5]

Para-amino-salicylic Acid

***1017. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state whether the 113,300 K.G. of para-amino-salicylic acid set as target for production at the end of the current plan will be made from the primary stage or from impored raw materials?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): It is planned to develop the manufacture of para-amino-salicylic acid from indigenous basic raw materials by the end of the Second Plan. Some of the basic raw materials may, however, have to be imported for some time if indigenous supply is found inadequate.

Textile Machinery

763. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the probable cost of machines that will be required for the Textile Industry in India during the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): It is difficult to estimate precisely even the probable cost of all the Textile Machinery that will be required during the Second Five Year Plan. Broadly speaking, the present production of Textile machinery in the country is about Rs. 4 crores annually and is expected to rise to about Rs. 15 to 20 crores annually by the end of the Second Five Year Plan .

Expert Committee on Aluminium

764. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1056 on the 14th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report from the expert committee for the development of Aluminium Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report broadly surveys the potentialities of production of Aluminium in the country. It also indicates that the economic unit of production would be about 10,000 to 20,000 tons per annum and when the power rate is about Rs. 120 to Rs. 130 per K.W. year, it would be possible to manufacture aluminium economically. Also the site at Mettur in Salem District (Madras) is the immediate site where a 10000 ton unit can be installed and later another suitable site at Rihand in U.P. for a similar unit based on power from Rihand project.

Trade Agreements

765. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Trade Pacts concluded with foreign countries during the current year so far;

(b) the names of these countries;

(c) whether the trade between India and these countries has increased as a result of these Agreements; and

(d) the quantity and the value of goods imported in India from these countries, and of the goods exported from India to these countries (country-wise) during the same period?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). During the current year trade agreements have been concluded with seven countries; these are Burma, Chile, Yugoslavia, Poland, People's Republic of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and Democratic Republic of Viet Nam .

(c) These Agreements have helped to create favourable conditions for larger and more diversified trade.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 6]

Labour Welfare

766. Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1490 on the 10th September, 1956 and state the amount spent on Labour Welfare by the Central Government during 1955-56, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The required information is given below:—

(a) Information in respect of all Ministries and Offices (other than Ministry of Railways) :

		Rs.
1.	Bombay . . .	23,87,623
2.	West Bengal . .	33,05,682
3.	Hyderabad . .	3,59,641
4.	Madras . .	2,70,803
5.	Bihar . . .	47,20,431
6.	Madhya Pradesh .	15,68,119
7.	Orissa . . .	2,64,310
8.	Vindhya Pradesh .	1,46,228
9.	Assam . .	44,422
10.	Andhra .	346,350
11.	Mysore . .	26,202
12.	Delhi . .	1,07,023
13.	Rajasthan .	2,75,642
14.	Himachal Pradesh .	5,975
15.	Uttar Pradesh. .	18,08,580
16.	Travancore-Cochin	4,064
17.	Saurashtra . .	15
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,907
19.	Punjab . . .	6,556
20.	Madhya Bharat .	3,487
21.	Bhopal . . .	2,147
22.	Kutch . . .	5,462
23.	Ajmer . .	44,125
	TOTAL .	1,57,09,794

(b) *Information in respect of Ministry of Railways*

In regard to the Railways, the total amount spent on Labour Welfare during 1955-56 is Rs. 9,48,50,0000 The distribution of this amount State-wise is not possible as all the Railways run through many States. The distribution of expenditure according to Railway Administrations, etc. is given below :—

		Rs.
1.	Central Railways .	1,40,04,000
2.	Eastern Railways .	1,36,00,000
3.	Northern Railways .	1,63,91,000
4.	North-Eastern Railways	1,21,28,000
5.	Southern Railways .	94,99,000
6.	South-Eastern Railways	1,09,19,000
7.	Western Railways .	1,55,09,000
8.	Chittaranjan Loco Works	5,65,000
9.	Integral Coach Factory.	8,55,000
10.	Ganga Bridge Project .	12,80,000
	TOTAL .	9,48,50,000

High Power Coal Council

767. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of High Power Coal Council held so far; and

(d) the nature of decisions taken in each of these meetings?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) One.

(b) After a preliminary general discussion some of the more important problems were selected and entrusted to four committees constituted to deal with each one of them.

Press Commission

768. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the main recommendations of the Press Commission accepted by Government;

(b) the recommendations rejected by Government with reasons for rejection; and

(c) the recommendations accepted but not implemented as yet?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement giving the factual position regarding the recommendations of the Press Commission was placed on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1954. It is being revised in the light of subsequent developments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

769. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to rehabilitate displaced persons now residing at Gauhati and Pandu in Assam; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where they will be rehabilitated and the period during which they will be settled there?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). Displaced persons residing at Gauhati and Pandu in Assam have been and are being assisted in their rehabilitation by the State Government by advancing to them house-building and business loans. The State Government have also proposed some schemes for developing housing colonies at Kahiliparu, Chunsali and Beltola around Gauhati Town, details of which are being worked out. A scheme for the setting up of a Polytechnic at Gauhati has also been sanctioned recently to provide training to displaced persons.

Small Scale Industries in Kerala State

770. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans applied for from Kerala State under the loans to the small-scale industries; and

(b) the actual amount disbursed as loans till the 1st November, 1956?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Loan applications in former Travancore-Cochin State for the period from 1-4-56 to 1-11-56 totalled Rs. 16,54,262/-.

(b) Rs. 76,900/-.

Low-ash-pitch

771. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements during the Second Plan of low-ash-pitch, required in the manufacture of Electrodes; and

(b) the plans, if any, for indigenous production of this material?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Presumably the question refers to the manufacture of Electrodes. No assessment of requirements of low-ash-pitch for the manufacture of Electrodes has been made.

(b) About 4,000 tons of low-ash-pitch are produced annually in the country. Plans for further development of production of this material are under consideration.

Road Construction at Tripura

772. **Shri Biren Dutt**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the road for Raima Serma at Tripura has been started by displaced persons;

(b) if so, how many people have been engaged; and

(c) the period within which the road is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No. The alignment for the construction of the road is being surveyed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Narsingarh Township

773. **Shri Biren Dutt**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Township Colony Scheme at Narsingarh at Tripura has started;

(b) if so, how many displaced families are expected to be rehabilitatated there; and

(c) the time expected to be taken for completion of this Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) The preparation of detailed plans and estimates has been taken in hand by the Tripura Administration.

(b) About 450 families are proposed to be allotted plots in the township in the first phase of the Scheme.

(c) It is too early yet to estimate the period of completion of the scheme.

(Compensation to Mishmi) Earthquake Victims

774. **Shri Rishang Keishing**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the additional grant of Rs. 2000 for payment of earthquake compensation to the Mishmi earthquake victims; and

(b) the total amount disbursed so far?

The Prime Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the NEFA Administration. It will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

राजस्थान के कामदिलाऊ दफ्तर

७७५. **श्री ह० रा० मथानी** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५-५६ में राजस्थान के कामदिलाऊ दफ्तरों में नौकरी के लिये कितने आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुये थे ;

(ख) इन में से कितने आवेदन-कर्ताओं के लिये नौकरी का प्रबन्ध किया गया ; और

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने १९५५ से पहले अपना नाम लिखवाया था, परन्तु उनके लिये नौकरी का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सका ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री खंडूभाई देसाई) : (क) ३८,४२३ ।

(ख) ३,३७७ ।

(ग) सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

कारखानों में हड़ताल

७७६. श्री ह० रा० नथानी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ से अक्तूबर, १९५६ के अन्त तक की अवधि में भारत सरकार के कारखानों और निगमों में कुल कितनी हड़तालें हुईं ;

(ख) इन में से कितनी हड़तालों में हड़तालियों को हड़ताल की अवधि का वेतन दिया गया ; और

(ग) कितनी हड़तालों को अवध घोषित किया गया ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) से (ग). सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है जो सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Coal Commissioner's Office

**777. { Shri Chattopadhyaya:
Shri K. K. Basu:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff in Coal Commissioner's office who have put in more than 5 years continuous service and are still temporary; and

(b) whether ?Government propose to confirm them

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 414 (out of whom 402 are quasi-permanent).

(b) Orders have recently been issued to confirm 50% of the staff in under-mentioned categories against permanent posts:—

(i) Upper Division Clerks

(ii) Lower Divison Clerks

(iii) Stenographers including Personal Assistants.

The question regarding other categories of posts is still under consideration.

Indians in Trinidad

778. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals residing in Trinidad at present;

(b) the number of such persons among them who have acquired citizenship of that country; and

(c) the number of those who are still Indian nationals?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). According to the latest estimates available with the local authorities, 267,000 persons of Indian origin are at present reported to be settled in Trinidad. Of these, only 18 persons have been registered as Indian citizens during the last eight years. The remaining Indians are deemed to be British citizens under the British Nationality Act.

Automobiles

**779. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirements of automobiles in the country and the percentage thereof met by indigenous production;

(b) how the prices of automobiles manufactured in the country compare with those of the imported ones; and

(c) the proportion of parts manufactured in the country for assembling?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Sales of automobiles in the current year have been at the annual rate of about 30,000 vehicles, as compared with about 23,000 vehicles last year. The programmes of manufacture of the different indigenous

automobile manufacturing firms are based on a progressively decreasing content of imported components. All the vehicles produced in the country include, therefore, varying percentages of indigenous components.

(b) Completely built up automobiles are not allowed for import into India on a commercial basis. Comparison of the prices of the indigenous vehicles with those of similar imported vehicles is therefore not possible.

(c) The number of indigenous components varies with each type of vehicle at a given time. It is difficult to specify them as a percentage.

Indians in Ceylon

780. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri C. R. Iyyunni:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications by persons of Indian origin for Ceylonese citizenship so far finally disposed of during the period from the 1st of May, 1956 onwards;

(b) the number of persons granted Ceylonese citizenship and the number of the applications rejected so far;

(c) the number of applications still under consideration;

(d) the number of such persons of Indian origin who have been granted Indian citizenship so far after their applications for Ceylonese citizenship were rejected; and

(e) the number of such applications still under consideration?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 50,594 applications have been disposed of from 1st May, 1956 to 31st October, 1956.

(b) From the beginning upto 31st October, 1956, 50,654 persons have been registered as Ceylonese citizens and 1,30,143 applications covering 4,20,663 persons have been rejected.

(c) About 83,435 applications are reported to be pending with the Ceylon Government.

(d) and (e). Precise figures cannot be furnished as applicants for Indian citizenship appear to be reluctant to state that their applications for Ceylon Citizenship had been rejected.

Payments through Foreign Banks

781. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the amount of payments made through the foreign banks by the Indian Ambassador in Washington, during 1955-56?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India have two offices in Washington, *viz.*, Embassy of India, Washington (under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs) and the India Supply Mission (under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply). The payments made through the foreign banks by the Embassy of India, Washington during 1955-56 amount to $ 3,394,080·14 (Rs. 1,61,62,286/6/-) and those by Indian Supply Mission during 1955-56 amounted to $ 46,305,003·45 (Rs. 22,05,00,016/7/-).

Exchange of Films

782. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement between India and Russia for exchange of films between the two countries on barter basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, arrangement for exchange in respect of newsreel material exists between the Films Division of the Government of India and Russia among other countries. This arrangement provides for the supply, free of charge, of newsreel items selected by each organisation.

International Court of Justice, Hague

783. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have nominated a judge of their choice on the Bench of the Hague Court at the hearing of the case arising out of the complaint lodged by Portugal against India in the International Court; and

(b) if so, the names of the Judge nominated?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Statute of the International Court, India informed the Registrar of the Court on the 22nd October, 1956, of its intention to exercise its right to select an *ad hoc* Judge and of the nomination of Shri M.C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, for this purpose.

Refugee Camps

784. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugee camps are working in West Bengal at present; and

(b) the total amount of money spent on them so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) 156.

(b) The total amount of money spent on relief from 1947-48 to 30th September, 1956, comes to about Rs. 26 crores.

Women Employees in A.I.R.

785. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the total number of women employees in the All India Radio in March, 1956?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : 234.

Air space Violations by Pakistan Aeroplanes

786. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Indian air space violations made by the Pakistani aeroplanes from the 1st of July to the end of November, 1956;

(b) whether Pakistan has given any reply to the protests made by India so far in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons stated therein?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) Fifteen unauthorised flights by Pakistani planes over Indian territory have come to our notice during the period from 1st July to the end of November, 1956.

(b) and (c). Protests in respect of 10 flights have been lodged so far. The Government of Pakistan have replied in respect of 3, in each case denying that their aircraft were involved.

Aerodromes in Punjab

787. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of aerodromes in Punjab at present where there is regular air communications;

(b) the new aerodromes constructed in Punjab under the First Five Year Plan;

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred on them;

(d) whether some provision has been made to construct new aerodromes in Punjab under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the names of places where they are to be constructed and the approximate amount to be spent on them?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar) : (a) Two , Sir, namely Amritsar and Pathankot.

(b) One at Chandigarh.

(c) Out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs, Rs. 10,13,000 approximately have been spent upto the end of the year 1955-56.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Raw Films

788. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state what was the total quantity of consumption of raw films in India during 1955-56?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai) : Precise information is not available . The annual consumption of raw films in India is, however, estimated to be of the order of 250 million running feet valued at about Rs. 185 lakhs.

Post Offices (Midnapur Division)

789. **Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) how many new post offices have been opened since 1947-48 up-to-date in Midnapur Division of the West-Bengal P. & T. Circle; and

(b) how many post offices are being controlled by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Midnapur Division at present?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Post Offices (excluding Combined Offices). 327

Combined Offices ·	11
(b) Head Office	1
Sub Offices . .	62
Branch Offices .	437

Displaced Persons of Raj Nagar Colony, Kailashah (Tripura)

790. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons rehabilitated in Raj Nagar Colony, Kailashah, Tripura have only been paid part of their rehabilitation loan, though they have been living in the Colony for 4 or 5 years;

(b) whether representations have been made for the payment of these dues; and

(c) what steps have been taken to expedite payment ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Co-operative Society of Mashi Refugee Colony

791. **Shri Dasaratha Deb** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether contribution to the Co-operative Society of Mashi Refugee Colony has been made obligatory for the displaced persons who have been rehabilitated in the Colony ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the co-operative society is officially controlled and has no elected executive body?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

National Industrial Development Corporation

792. **Shri K. K. Basu** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) The total amount of loan and financial assistance granted to the Industries since the inception of the National Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) the industries to whom loans or financial assistance have been granted;

(c) the maximum total amount given to one single unit; and

(d) the maximum total amount given to a unit owned by the same group of directors or persons interested?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai) : (a) to (d). The Corporation has a scheme of giving loans to the jute and cotton textile industries for the rehabilitation and modernisation of their machinery. Up till now , the application of a jute textile mill has been approved and a sum of Rs. 18,07,235 paid. The cases of some other mills are under consideration. The issues raised in parts (c) and (d) have not arisen so far.

बिहार राज्य में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

७९३. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५६ के अन्त तक कितने शरणार्थी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से बिहार राज्य में आये ;

(ख) बिहार राज्य के किन-किन जिलों में इनको फिर से बसाया गया है, और प्रत्येक जिले में कितने कितने शरणार्थी फिर से बसायें गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन में से कितनों को सरकार द्वारा भूमि दे कर और कितनों को रोजगार देकर बसाया गया है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री ज० कृ० भोंसले): अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

China Clay Works

794. **Shri V. P. Nayar** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) by how much the State scheme of erstwhile Travancore-Cochin in the expansion of the China Clay works will increase the present employment potential; and

(b) the percentage of the porcelain requirements for the development of electricity which will be met by the expansion scheme?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai) : (a) The expansion scheme will need about 200 workers, but it is expected that they will all be found from the surplus labour in the works.

(b) The entire demand for Low Tension insulators from the Electricity Department of the Kerala State will be met by the expansion scheme.

Industrial Loans

795. **Shri Bheekha Bhai :** Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for giving industrial loans to individual proprietors for the development of industrial undertakings; and

(b) if so, the procedure laid down for advancing loans?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government generally does not give loans directly to any industrial undertaking. This is usually the function of the several industrial credit institutions in the country including the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

A.I.R.

796. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, II and III Officers in the All India Radio who are yet unconfirmed in their posts as on the 30th October, 1956; and

(b) the total number among them separately and class-wise, who have put in five years or more of service?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Postal Facilities in Punjab

97. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the names of the places situated in the five Districts of Punjab (Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Hissar, Gurdaspur and Amritsar) where following facilities have either been provided or withdrawn during 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far :—

(i) Post Offices;

(ii) Telegraph Offices;

(iii) Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges;

(iv) Closure of Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices; and

Conversion of Extra-Departmental Post Offices into Departmental Post Offices?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Selema Multi-purpose Co-operative Society

798. **Shri Biren Dutt :** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Selema Multi-purpose Cooperative Society (Reg. No. 67) has been given a contract for constructing a tank in Selema Refugee Colony, Kamalpur, Tripura;

(b) whether the construction of the tank has been held up;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will take early steps so that the work could be restarted now?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes, due to the failure on the part of the Society to execute the work in the stipulated period.

(d) The State Government has been asked to take appropriate action in the matter.

Manufacture of Gum from *Guar*

799. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:**
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been granted to establish factories to manufacture gum from *guar*;

(b) if so, their locations;

(c) the names of their proprietors;

(d) the dates of starting working of the factories;

(e) the total quantity of *guar* consumed per year and the gum prepared;

(f) the rate of the sale of the gum;

(g) whether there has been any byproduct and if so, the quantity, the use and value of it;

(h) whether any portion of the gum has been exported and if so, where, and the duty realised by Government therefrom; and

(i) the total production of *guar* in each State and the way it is used?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai) : (a) to (d) and (f). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 7].

(e) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information regarding the production of the single unit now functioning as information regarding individual units is to be treated as confidential and cannot be disclosed under Statute. Precise information regarding consumption is not available.

(g) Guar meal, which is also known as Guar Dal, is the by-product. This is used as cattle feed. The wholesale price quoted in October, 1956 was Rs. 205/- per ton F.O.R. Bhiwani. It will not be in the public interest to disclose quantity of the by-product produced in the only factory now in operation.

(h) It is understood that the entire production of Bhiwani Factory is exported to the U.S.A. Information in regard to the quantity exported and duty realised thereon is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(i) Guar beans are used as cattle fodder and tender pods are also used as vegetable. Statistics of production of Guar beans State-wise are not available.

Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme

800. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total amount that is given as loans and grants to the States of Pepsu and Punjab every year for Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 8].

Telephone Mechanics

801. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates trained as telephone mechanics by Government in the States of Punjab and Pepsu during 1955;

(b) the number of successful trainees;

(c) the number of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes among them; and

(d) the number of those who have been absorbed in Government Service?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Number of mechanics trained in Punjab Circle during 1955 is 66. As recruitment of mechanics is made circlewise by a competitive examination for all branches of the Department, including Telephones, Telegraphs etc., it is not possible to give the information in respect of telephone mechanics for the States of Punjab and Pepsu separately.

(b) 47.

(c) 8.

(d) All the 47.

Hand Printing

802. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1764 on the 12th September, 1956 and state the way in which the Khadi Board utilised the amounts of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 given as grants during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 for the development of hand printing?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): The break-up of the expenditure incurred by the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board during 1954-55 and 1955-56 from the grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for these two years is given below :—

1954-55

Amount sanctioned Rs.	Amount utilised Rs.		
1. 3,000/-	Salaries		
	(a) Block making instructors	100	0 0
	(b) Dyeing & Printing instructors	180	0 0
	(c) Indigo Process instructors	100	0 0
	(d) Teacher	300	0 0
	(e) Stipend to trainees	840	0 0
	(f) T.A.	255	2 0
	(g) Miscellaneous	328	5 0
	(h) Khadi for printing	71	6 0
	TOTAL	2,174	13 0

1955-56

Amount sanctioned Rs.	Amount utilised Rs.		
1. 5,000/-	(a) Block making instructors	100	0 0
	(b) Dyeing & Printing instructors	180	0 0
	(c) Indigo process instructors	100	0 0
	(d) Teacher	300	0 0
	(e) Stipend to Trainees	1,200	0 0
	(f) T. A. & Miscellaneous	1,700	0 0
	TOTAL	3,580	0 0

The expenditure was incurred by the Deputy Zonal Director, Andhra at whose disposal these funds were placed. The unutilised portion of these funds has been refunded to the Board.

Ambar *Charkha* Programme

803. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state what amounts have been apportioned out of the total sanctioned amount for the Ambar *Charkhas* Programme for 1956-57, for (i) expenditure for trainees of Ambar *Charkhas*, (ii) expenditure for the opening of new *parishramalyas* in the country, (iii) expenditure for the manufacture of 75,000 Ambar *Charkhas* sanctioned by the Government, (iv) expenditure on administrative matters, (v) expenditure on subsidy for Ambar yarn and (vi) miscellaneous expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 9].

अभ्रक खान श्रम-कल्याण निधि

८०४. श्री ह० रा० नथानी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभ्रक खान श्रम कल्याण निधि के रूप में अब तक कितना धन एकत्र किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) इस निधि में से अब तक राजस्थान के लिये कुल कितनी राशि रखी गई है ; और

(ग) इस राशि में से अब तक भीलवाड़ा जिले में कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) से (ग). सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है, प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

डाकघर (जिला भीलवाड़ा)

८०५. श्री ह० रा० नथानी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भीलवाड़ा जिले के अधिकांश डाकघरों के पास पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश डाकघरों में कमरे मजबूत बने हुये नहीं हैं और सार्वजनिक तथा सरकारी सम्पत्ति को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सुरक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने वाली है ;

(घ) इस जिले के किन-किन स्थानों में डाकघरों के लिये सरकारी भवन नहीं हैं ; और

(ङ) जिले भर में कब तक सरकारी भवनों की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) भीलवाड़ा जिले के ७ विभागीय डाकघरों में से केवल भीलवाड़ा, शाहपुरा और बनेरा के तीन मिले-जुले उप डाकघरों (Combined sub offices) में स्थान की कमी है ।

(ख) इमारतों की कमजोरी के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त है ।

(ग) भीलवाड़ा का मिला-जुला डाकघर (C.S.O.) राजस्थान सरकार के एक किराये के मकान में है और उक्त राज्य के पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के अधिकारियों से इस मकान को और बढ़ाने के लिये कहा गया है ताकि आवश्यक अतिरिक्त स्थान निकल जाय ।

(घ) भीलवाड़ा, गंगापुर, गुलाबपुरा, शाहपुरा, बनेरा और जहाजपुर ;

(ङ) इस जिले में सब डाकघरों के लिये विभागीय भवनों का बनाना उचित नहीं है । फिर भी शाहपुरा और बनेरा डाकघरों के लिये विभागीय भवनों के निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है और १९५७–५८ में उनके बनाने के लिये आवश्यक उपबन्ध (provision)

किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि जमीन मिलने तथा केन्द्रीय पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० भी आवश्यक कार्यवाहियों के पूरा हो जाने पर १९५८-५९ में इन भवनों के बनाने का काम शुरू हो जायेगा।

Saltpetre Industry

806. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the reasons for the set back of the saltpetre Industry in the State of Bihar during the last decade and the steps that are being taken to revive this industry?

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Bee-Keeping Centres

807. **Shri Nambiar:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bee-keeping centres recognised by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and their location (State-wise);

(b) the amount sanctioned to the Board for development of Bee-keeping industry during the years 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56 and how these amounts were utilized by the Board; and

(c) the number of bee-keeping centres proposed to be opened during the current financial year and their location (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 10].

Manufacture of Hand-made Paper

808. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of production centres recognized by Khadi and Village Industries Board for the manufacture of hand-made paper and their location State-wise;

(b) the amounts sanctioned to All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for development of the Industry during the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 and how these amounts have been utilized by the Board; and

(c) the number of new production centres manufacturing hand-made paper proposed to be opened during the current financial year and their location (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a)

State (as before 1-11-56)	No. of centres recognised by Board
1. Andhra	4
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	1
4. Bombay	12
5. Delhi	1
6. Hyderabad	4
7. Mysore	1
8. Madras	12
9. Madhya Bharat	2
10. Madhya Pradesh	6
11. North East Frontier Agency	1
12. Orissa	1
13. Punjab	3
14. PEPSU	1
15. Rajasthan	5
16. Saurashtra	3
17. Travancore-Cochin	1
18. Tripura	1
19. Uttar Pradesh	5
20. Vindhya Pradesh	1
21. West Bengal	4
TOTAL	70

(b) Grants*

Year	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1953-54	2,11,500	1,32,994
1954-55	2,55,000	2,17,335
1955-56	3,65,500	2,27,893
1956-57 (upto 30-11-56)	8,03,250	1,67,954
Loans		
1953-54	1,93,500	98,165
1954-55	2,37,000	2,16,300
1955-56	3,35,000	3,3[illegible],029*
1956-57 (upto 30-11-56)	6,00,000	1,87,000

The following are the principal items of development work on which amounts are spent:

1. Equipment
2. Subsidy for meeting losses on sales at Rs. 250/- per ton.
3. Stipends to trainees.
4. Grants to schools for training of school boys.
5. Loan as working capital

---

*Regularisation of excess amount is under consideration.

6. Advances for purchases against Government orders.
7. Publicity.

(c) State (as before 1-11-56)	No. of centres to be set up during 1956-57
1. Andhra	1
2. Bhopal	1
3. Bombay	6
4. Hyderabad	1
5. Kutch	1
6. Madhya Bharat	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	2
8. Madras	5
9. PEPSU	1
10. Punjab	2
11. Rajasthan	1
12. Saurashtra	1
13. Travancore-Cochin	2
14. West Bengal	1
TOTAL	26

Pathankot and Srinagar Aerodromes

809. **Dr. J. N. Parekh**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that toilet retiring room and catering facilities are very poor, both at Pathankot and Srinagar aerodromes; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) At Pathankot aerodrome, toilet facilities are available but no water-borne sanitation is provided. There are no retiring rooms at Pathankot. At Srinagar, toilet facilities on the dry system have been provided by the Kashmir Government. There are no retiring rooms. Passenger lounges are available at both the aerodromes. A small tea stall arranged by the Kashmir Government is available at Srinagar Aerodrome. A tea stall is available at Pathankot also.

(b) At Srinagar, a 'Civil' enclave with a new terminal building providing facilities for passengers including catering and toilet facilities is being planned. As regards Pathankot, more accommodation is being asked for from the Air Force and when that is made available, better catering arrangements will be provided.

Tractors' Import

810. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and the value of tractors imported in India during 1956 so far;

(b) how far these compare with the imports of the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for increase, if any, in these imports?

The Minister of Heavy Industry and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and(b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 11.]

(c) The number of tractors imported up to end of September, 1956 are 2,788 as against 2808 during 1955. The increase in value is presumably due to a larger import of heavier types.

Telegraph Offices (Moga and Muktsar)

811. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telegraph Offices of Moga, Muktsar and the Post Office of Guru-Har-Sahai in District Ferozepure are facing shortage of accommodation; and

(b) if so, when the accommodation for these offices will be available?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is a shortage of accommodation only in Moga Combined Sub Post Office. Muktsar Combined Sub Post Office has sufficient accommodation, whereas accommodation in Guru Har Sahai Combined Sub Office is in excess of prescribed standards.

(b) Sufficient accommodation is as stated already available in Muktsar and Guru Har Sahai Combined Sub Post Offices. As for Moga C.S.O., it has been decided to acquire land and construct a departmental building for the office. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress and the construction work will start after the site is transferred to the Department and requisite preliminaries are completed by the Central P.W.D.

Unlicensed Wireless Sets

812. Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unlicensed wireless sets seized in the Punjab region during the last one year;

(b) the names of the places where they were seized; and

(c) the steps taken to check the use of unlicensed wireless transmitters?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Four.

(b) 3 in Bhatinda and 1 in Faridkot.

(c) Monitoring Stations equipped with direction finding equipment have been established by the P. & T. Department in those parts of India where illegal wireless transmitters are in operation. After finding the exact location of an illegal wireless transmitter, the matter is reported to the Police, who take subsequent action.

Offices in Kerala

813. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state how many Branch Post Offices (Extra Departmental and other Post Offices) have been opened in the area now forming part of Kerala State during the financial year 1956-57 up to 30th November 1956 and the number proposed to be opened before the end of the current financial year?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 12].

Minimum Wages (Kerala State)

814. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many industries in Kerala, minimum wages have been introduced till now and the total labour force benefited by it;

(b) what are those industries; and

(c) which State in India is having the maximum number of industries paying minimum wages and what are those industries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Minimum rates of wages have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in the case of following scheduled employments in the former State of Travancore-Cochin (now part of Kerala) and in the Malabar area (now forming part of Kerala):—

Travancore-Cochin

(1) Rice mill, flour mill or dal mill.
(2) Bidi making.
(3) Plantation.
(4) Oil Mills.
(5) Local authority-Panchayats and Municipalities.
(6) Road construction and building operations.
(7) Stone breaking or stone crushing.
(8) Public motor transport.
(9) Tanneries and leather manufactories.
(10) Cashew.
(11) Coir.

Malabar area

(1) Woollen carpet making or shawl weaving establishments.

(2) Rice mill, flour mill or dall mill.

(3) Scented and chewing tobacco manufactory.

(4) Plantations.

(5) Oil Mills.

(6) Local authority—Panchayats and Municipalities.

(7) Road construction or building operations, stone breaking or stone crushing including stone breaking or stone crushing operations carried on in mines.

(8) Mica works.

(9) Public motor transport.

(10) Tanneries and leather manufactories.

Information regarding the total number of labour force in Kerala benefited by minimum wage fixation is not available.

(c) According to the information available with the Government, minimum rates of wages have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948, for the largest number of scheduled employments in the State of Madhya Pradesh (as it existed before reorganisation of States) as listed below and the new State of Kerala as shown above.

(1) Rice mill, flour mill or dal mill.
(2) Tobacco manufactory, including bidi making.
(3) Oil mill.
(4) Local authority.
(5) Road construction or building operations.
(6) Stone breaking or stone crushing.
(7) Lac manufactory
(8) Public motor transport.
(9) Tanneries and leather manufactories.
(10) Cement.
(11) Potteries.
(12) Glass.
(13) Agriculture.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Monday, 10th December, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

12-01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

(1) Supplementary Statement No. V.—Thirteenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 13]

(2) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 14]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.—Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 15]

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XVI.—Tenth Session 1955 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 16]

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XXII.—Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 17]

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXV.—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 18]

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVI.—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 19]

(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXX.—Fifth Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 20]

(9) Supplementary Statement No. XLVI.—Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 21]

(10) Supplementary Statement No. XL.—Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No. 22]

AMENDMENT TO COFFEE RULES

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942 a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2676, dated the 17th November, 1956, making certain amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. S—535/56*]

AMENDMENTS TO TEA RULES

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2791, dated the 24th November, 1956, making certain amendments to the Tea Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See No. S*—534/56]

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COIR BOARD, ERNAKULAM

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1954-55, together with a copy of letter No. OA6/12-337/55-56/240 dated the 3rd September, 1956 from the Comptroller, Travancore-Cochin. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 23]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—RAILWAYS

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1956-57.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session was assented to by the President on the 2nd December, 1956.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (MISCELLANEOUS* PROVISIONS) BILL

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the removal of disqualifications for membership of, and voting at elections to, Parliament and State Legislatures, and for certain miscelleneous matters in connection with such elections.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.....

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I make a request, Sir, in regard to this Bill? This measure, I find from the copy which we have got here, provides for certain important matters in which the entire nation is interested.

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants?

Shri Kamath: I want that the Bill may be taken up out of turn and disposed of, say, by tomorrow so that it may go to Rajya Sabha and be finally passed by Parliament with the result that those colleagues of ours, and other comrades who are in Portuguese custody may be enabled to make the necessary arrangements to stand for the general elections. After the Indian Medical Council Bill is passed, and before the Finance Bills are taken up, I suggest that this Bill may be taken up tomorrow, and I am sure my hon. colleagues will agree to that in the interest of our colleague T. K. Chaudhuri and others who are in Portuguese imperialist custody today.

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*Publishers in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 10th December, 1956, pp. 1083-86.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the removal of disqualifications for membership of, and voting at elections to, Parliament and State Legislatures, and for certain miscellaneous matters in connection with such elections."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pataskar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: This matter was taken up in the Business Advisory Committee and the Report has been placed here. It is intended that this will be passed in this Session by both the Houses.

Shri Kamath: The sooner the better.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Sir, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the question of amending the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, has been under the consideration of Government for some time as the Act had become greatly outmoded and a number of amendments were necessary. Now, I would like just briefly to tell the House the main reasons for which the Act has to be amended.

First of all, it was absolutely necessary to give representation to licentiate members of the medical profession, a large number of whom are still practising in our country. Secondly, it was necessary to provide for the registration of the names of citizens of India, who had obtained or have obtained foreign medical qualifications which are not at present recognised under the existing Act. Thirdly, to provide for the temporary recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries outside India with whom no scheme of reciprocity exists, in cases where the medical practitioners concerned are attached in India for the time being to any of our medical institutions for the purpose of training or research, or any charitable bodies. Fourthly, it was also necessary to provide for the formation of a committee for post-graduate medical education so that they could assist the Medical Council of India where the prescribing of standards of post-graduate medical education for the guidance of universities was concerned, and to advise universities also in the matter of securing uniform standards for post-graduate medical education throughout India. Then, we also had to provide for the maintenance of an All India Register to be kept by the Medical Council of India, which would contain the names of all medical practitioners possessing recognised medical qualifications.

As I have already said, the idea of amending this Act has been before us for some time. Naturally, I had to consult, in the first instance, all the States. I had to wait for some time before I could get their recommendations. After that I had to consult the All India Medical Council itself. Then, I did also consult the Indian Medical Association as well as leading medical men in the country.

There had been considerable agitation from the licentiate members of the medical profession that their qualifications ought to be recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act. At present their qualifications are recognised only under the various State Medical Acts, and I had felt that this request of their's was reasonable. Therefore, we are going to recognise licentiate qualifications under the amending Bill that is now before the House.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

Then there are a number of foreign medical qualifications that are not recognised under the existing Act. As the Medical Council of India has not succeeded in being able to settle schemes of reciprocity for recognition of these qualifications with corresponding authorities in foreign countries, it has been found necessary to recognise these qualifications both when they are held by Indian citizens and by foreigners, who happen to be appointed in any medical institutions in the country mainly devoted to teaching, research and for charitable purposes. Now, in the case of foreigners holding special qualifications and who happen to have been brought to India for a specific purpose, either for teaching or for research or for work in any charitable organisation, naturally we are going to put a condition that they will not be allowed to practise for personal gain and further they will only be here for such time as the Government of India may prescribe in consultation with the Medical Council and their practice will be limited only to the institutions to which they are attached and for so long as they continue to be so employed.

The present Act, as it exists, does not permit the Medical Council of India specifically to prescribe standards for post-graduate medical education. For this purpose the Government of India had created by executive order an All India Council for Post-Graduate Education, which functioned for some time. There was overlapping in the function of this Post-Graduate Committee and the Medical Council of India as both bodies were inspecting institutions at the same time. Therefore, under the amending Bill, with the full conurrence of the All India Medical Council, it is proposed to entrust the function of prescribing the standards of post-graduate medical education for the guidance of universities and for prescribing uniform standards for such education to the Post-Graduate Medical Education Committee, which will be constituted from among the members of the Medical Council of India who possess post-graduate medical qualifications and experience in teaching and in examining post-graduate students of medicine.

One of the main complaints of the medical profession, and in particular of the Licentiates, was the absence and the need for the preparation and maintenance of an All India Medical Register which will contain the names of all persons who are enrolled on the State medical register. As I said just now, the States maintain their own registers; but there is no All India register. Now there will be an all India register which will be prepared and maintained by the All India Medical Council. I am quite sure that this is a step in the right direction.

Further, opportunity has been taken to make a few other amendments. For instance, certain amendments have been made because of the reorganisation of States. Then, certain amendments have also been brought to the Bill as it originally stood by the Rajya Sabha. I am myself moving some of these amendments officially.

There has been a certain amount of dissatisfaction amongst the Licentiates that they have not been given what they consider is their due, that is, equal status with the medical graduates. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that a Licentiate does have a lesser qualification than what is known as the M.B.B.S. or the medical graduate. This Council is formed primarily for setting up standards of education for graduates and it does not seem right that the Licentiates should have the same number of members on the Council as graduates because naturally they will not have any experience either in teaching or in examining and actually they have not themselves had the same standard of education. So I think the fact that we have given them 7 seats on the Medical Council should satisfy them. In fact, when I had occasion to talk to them they said they are grateful that this has been done.

Their other complaint was that they were not put on the same register as medical graduates. There the difficulty is this. Our medical graduates want to go abroad for post-graduate study. But in foreign countries the Licentiate qualification is not recognized. Therefore, in order not to penalise our medical graduates from receiving the advantages of post-graduate studies abroad, we have to keep the Schedules of graduates and Licentiates separate. But we have conceded to the Licentiates that there will only be one all India medical register and their names will be there along with the graduates. I have reason to believe that they have been really quite satisfied with these two concessions.

Now, because of the fact that we have no reciprocity with a number of foreign countries—in fact, none at the moment, if I remember right, except with the Commonwealth countries—those of our men and women who go abroad for either getting their degrees or getting post-graduate qualifications, we are not able to put their names on the register. It is literally penalising our own people and I feel very strongly that Indians who have got foreign degress should not come under that ban. After all they are Indian citizens and to ban them from our own register is a very unfair thing. I am sure that amendment, at any rate, will appeal to the heart of every Indian.

Regarding temporary recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India, with those countries with whom no scheme of reciprocity exists for the time being, we have said that this will apply to those foreigners who are attached to our institutions only for the purposes of teaching or research or for charitable purposes and for the limited period for which they may be allowed to come by the Government in consultation with the All India Medical Council. We shall put in the rules that they shall not be allowed, naturally, to practice for personal gain in order to avoid any kind of competition between foreigners and ourselves.

I have already spoken about the formation of the Committee for prescribing standards of post-graduate medical education. I may tell the House that as regards amendments after I had circulated the Bill for the opinion of the All India Medical Council, we accepted 98 per cent of their recommendations. The only question on which we differed—one of the amendments has come on that point—and in which Government cannot simply give in is about appeals. Now an appeal lies from the State Council to the State Government. When an appeal lies from the State Government it should lie to the Central Government which will consult the All India Medical Council. I gave an assurance on the floor of the Rajya Sabha that the Union Government will always consult legal opinion before coming to a decision. After all, if an appeal lies from the State Council to the State Government, an appeal from there should naturally lie to the Central Government.

These are the main points. We had a discussion with the Indian Medical Association in the matter. As far as the States are concerned, their opinions have been obtained about the Bill. The Bill was first introduced in May 1955. So ample opportunity has been given to everybody to study it but no amendments at all came. A few amendments that were proposed in the Rajya Sabha and were accepted have been embodied in the amending Bill as is now before this House. Only early in November did the Medical Council again raise some points. And in spite of the fact that the objections came very very late we did have a meeting with the President of the Council at which Dr. B. C. Roy was also present and the Prime Minister was in the chair and we went through the whole Bill, clause by clause, and we arrived at an agreement in respect of the official amendments which I am moving today. This is the largest

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

common measure of agreement between the Union Government, the States and the All-India Medical Council. I do hope that the Bill as now put before you, coupled with the official amendments that I am bringing forward will be passed by this House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): Sir, this is a Bill which is intended to reconstitute the Indian Medical Council which was constituted in 1933. This is the idea of this Bill. This Bill widens the scope and removes certain defects which were found in the previous Act of 1933. I am fully in sympathy with everything that has been said here. I am only feeling rather funny to see the term "Indian Medical Council Bill". It is a Council, but of what medicine? There are several systems of medicine. "Modern scientific medicine and all its branches include surgery and obstetrics." Apart from this, I want to know what would happen if we establish an Indian Medical Council for indigenous medicine. I would like to know as to what would be its status and scope. Now, there is the Dave Committee's report. I had a talk with my old friend Col. Lakshmanan about it and I wanted to know whether I could know its details and he said "We are going to have a meeting at Ranchi on the 14th." Ranchi has a first-class lunatic asylum and is a good place to have a meeting there! Till then he could not give the information that I wanted. What seems to me is that the whole concept is based on the resolution of 1948 which the Govt. of India passed in the pre-revolutionary days. That happened in the year 1948, that is, before a study was made about the scope of other systems of medicine. I have got a book with me called "Psychosomatic Medicine". That is a good book. The difference between me and the Health Ministry is that I buy my own books and read them. My friends in the Health Ministry buy at Government expense and do not read them. This is what is stated in the book:

> 'Very frequently, following "thorough study" by means of the usual medical history, physical examination and laboratory investigation, some "pathologic curiosity" is discovered which really has nothing to do with the illness and the patient is then treated as though organically diseased, is subjected to unnecessary medical or surgical treatment, which in many instances intensifies the neurotic condition. In other words the attitude of modern medicine is not so very different toward these partients from that described in 1884 by Clifford Allbutt, the great English clinician, who said in speaking of the visceral neuroses:
>
> "A neuralgic woman seems thus to be peculiarly unfortunate. However bitter and repeated may be her visceral neuralgias, she is told either that she is hysterical or that it is all uterus. In the first place she is comparatively fortunate, for she is only slighted; in the second case she is entangled in the net of the gynecologist, who finds her uterus, like her nose, is a little on one side, or again, like that organ, is running a little, or it is as flabby as her biceps, so that the unhappy viscus is impaled upon a stem, or perched upon a prop, or is painted with carbolic acid every week in the year except during the long vacation when the gynecologist is grouse-shooting, or salmon-catching, or leading the fashion in the Upper Engadine. Her mind thus fastened to a more or less nasty mystery becomes newly apprehensive and physically introspective and the mobid chains are riveted more strongly than ever.

Arraign the uterus, and you fix in the woman the arrow of hypochondria, it may be for life".'

Mr. Speaker: Are we going into the medical science now?

Dr. Jaisoorya: I was talking about the concept of scientific medicine. It was stated at the Psychiatric Congress that "the second half of our century finds us in a swing back to a more orthodox type of medical investigation."

Mr. Speaker: This is a Bill which is intended to regulate certain things and to prepare a Medical Register. We are not going into the question whether modern medicine is good or bad.

Dr. Jaisoorya: My objection is about the wording that is used here. If this is termed as 'scientific medicine' what are the other medicines? Are they 'unscientific medicines? That is what I want to know. Is it intended by this that this is superior and other systems are inferior? This is nothing but arrogance or ignorance. I want to know the basis on which Part II of the Third Schedule has been included in the Bill. If I may mention here, I have had my education in the Universities of Central Europe. There were 26 universities in my time in Germany and one university was as good as the other. We have taken only three universities *viz.* Berlin, Freiburg and Heidelburg. What happened to the other universities which were equally good? There, you can go from one university to the other. It is unlike the universities of the English type where you cannot go from one university to the other. So, I think, mention should be made of the German universities and I think this would be enough.

Secondly, I would like to mention that no reference has been made about the Universities of Maharashtra and Kerala. I don't know what is the reason for this.

There are four very good medical colleges in the United States like John's Hopkins, Columbia, Harvard and Rochester. They are high class institutions and if our men specialise in such colleges I don't know why they should not be included, just because there is no reciprocity. The question of reciprocity is a thing which comes much later. We should give chances to our young men to go and acquire such high-class knowledge which is not available here. So also in regard to the universities of Moscow. They are very high class institutions and I want to know whether we are not going to include them because there is no reciprocity. We want more and more good medical men. The main point for consideration is that the men should know something and the universities must have a good standing. Then I have no objection.

Now, I come to the subject of licentiates. There are one or two places where we had colleges to produce licentiates. I think that there were colleges at Bombay, Mysore and Calcutta. Most of the men there are with large practical experience; though these men are not going to be appointed Professors because they want special academic training. A man with M.B.B.S. qualification is by no means superior to a licentiate. I therefore say that we should have only one register, and not have the Second and Third Schedules. We should have one common register. I agree that there should be the provision about the employment of those who have post-graduate education either at home or abroad, but I think we must have one single register without schedules, because this creates a class consciousness. We have already the 4 classes in India, and now we want new castes *M.R.C.P.s,* F.R.C.S., P.Q.R.S.Ts. etc. I am for one Schedule, but provision for certain classes and applications for higher appointments. I have no objection to this, 99 per cent of men are general practitioners and the only difference about the post-graduate training abroad, as the hon. Minister said is the question of appointment. There was an article by Col. McRobert in the Indian Medical

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

Gazette, I think. In that article he has shown the necessity of considering our post-graduates from India, the old M.B.C.Ms. as superior to the raw people who come with commercial degrees like M.R.C.P. or F.R.C.S. The Bombay University when they offer any appointment say: "Your appointment is for the post-graduate qualification of Bombay University and that you have not of some foreign University". Therefore, I say by all means try to raise the standard but let us not maintain differences which have been coming along one historical fact. Let us take all licentiates and others under one register and delete the three schedules.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, the Indian Medical Council has been a statutory body which has been recognized throughout our country as the most eminent professional body of medical doctors, and as the body which has been controlling and guiding the development of medicine and the growth of medical facilities for our countrymen. It is true that the Indian Medical Council was born during the days of foreign domination and it functioned under certain serious limitations which often went against our own national dignity. Formed by a foreign Government, it often met the demands of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, rather than the legitimate demands of our own profession here.

One such matter has already been brought before this House, namely, the question of reciprocity in the recognition of degrees. It was accepted by the British Government that even countries which did not want reciprocity with India could be granted reciprocity though the country was not desirous of directly dealing with us but with the General Medical Council of Britain. This was naturally very demeaning to our national prestige and self-respecting doctors of eminence bitterly protested against this clause. Letters were sent to all countries of the world asking for settling reciprocity directly. I believe except Malta and one other small country no one had the decency even to reply.

In 1940 under strong national pressure it was unanimously resolved by the Council that no country which did not have sufficient respect for India and did not recognize the degrees granted by it directly but through General Medical Council should be allowed to be recognized in India or remain in the Schedule. Actually this was accepted by the British Government under pressure. Hence those included in Schedule II ceased to have any effect (except U. K. degrees) because they refused to have any deal with the Indian Medical Council.

Now by this Bill we are again reintroducing some of those countries which were at that time taken off the schedule by bringing them in part II of the Third schedule. I feel that there may be cases where the recognition of certain foreign degrees not having reciprocity with our degrees may be necessary of recognition for the good of our country or for the training facilities to be provided for the young men and women of our country and they may be recognized. My contention is that these matters should go before the Indian Medical Council which as the highest professional medical body must be in a position of granting recognition in certain special cases. I feel that after having read the Indian Medical Council Bill of 1956, the whole idea seems to be that the Central Government instead of the Indian Medical Council should have the right of specifying which particular degree should be recognized and put on the register or not.

I again repeat that I am not for shutting out all foreign degrees where we do not have the reciprocity, but I do feel that it is necessary to have the approval and goodwill of the Indian Medical Council which is the highest authority in this particular field of science.

Either you have to recognize the high and responsible status of the

Indian Medical Council or you have to departmentalize the entire work of medicine in our country. For instance, I was told that in U.K. the decisions of General Medical Council can only be put up for revision to the Privy Council and this indicates that Government interference is not tolerated by this body. Irrespective of parties and opinions the medical practitioners look upon this body as the highest body in India.

I feel that it is necessary for us to give to this body which has, at the moment secured a position in India, the status that is due to it. All medical practitioners, irrespective of parties or opinions, look to this body as the highest body guiding them. This status must be safeguarded I feel that we must maintain the principle that only the Council can grant recognition and the Government may notify it to be put in the Schedule. I do not think there is any necessity to fear that there will not be co-operation or there will not be understanding in building up the medical faculty or in giving the largest measure of benefit to our people and keeping up the high of medical science.

The second big question and I feel a very fundamental question, is the composition of the Indian Medical Council. In the first part of my speech, I have underlined the importance of the Indian Medical Council and the high status that we want to give to it. We must see that the body so constituted, draws the respect of the people in the country and reflects and contains within itself the representatives of the various States. Before developing this point, I should like to refer to the failures of the Indian Medical Council both in the British days and in the nine years after our freedom. Up till now, we have not been able to work out a National Register. I really do not know what is the great difficulty about it. We believe in planning. An important basis of our medical planning is to know the cadres which we have and which we have to develop as well as the needs that have to be met. Therefore, I feel that one of the first jobs which the Indian Medical Council and the Union Ministry of Health have to undertake and the States have to undertake is the question of finalising the Indian Medical Register. In developing that point, I should like again to support Dr. Jaisoorya when he stated that we must give up this demand to divide the profession into so many categories, Schedules I and II, Parts A. B. etc. I feel it is necessary, to welcome that part of the Bill by which certain licentiates, I should say, the bulk of the licentiates, have really been given recognition under this Act, who will now be eligible to be registered practitioners in our States. The argument was that the licentiates are holding lesser degrees than that of graduates and so should have lesser representation. This question may have validity in teaching and research for higher studies. I feel that we should not have this hiatus between licentiates and graduates at least in the matter of representation in the Council. Therefore, I fully support the suggestion, a very wise suggestion, that has been made by the Indian Medical Association. I have also an amendment to that effect. Two Representatives should come from every State where there is a State Medical Register. One seat should be reserved for the graduates and one for the licentiates. The reason why I consider this as very important is this. While We want representatives of those who have taken up higher studies in medicine,—they are more or less the most advanced people—at the same time, the licentiates bring to the Council the needs, the demands, and the deficiencies of the vast masses who live in the villages. In the villages, you hardly ever get an M. B. B. S. You only get licentiates and even then you are lucky if you get one. We must have the needs of this part of our country reflected in the deliberations of the Indian Medical Council. You may, if you like, reserve one seat to the graduates and one to the licentiates. But, in all the States

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

which have a Medical Register, we should be in a position to elect two members representing these two sections of doctors. I have also to stress this point that India is a very vast country. There are differences and divergences in developments. Health is a State subject. As such, we must see that the nominations of the representatives also come from the States. I believe, under the 1933 Act, the States used to nominate Members to the Indian Medical Council. In 1937, the I. M. S. men who were in charge, changed this and gave powers to the Central Government. Therefore, in the earlier Bill, there was the provision that one member from each State was to be nominated by the Central Government. Now it has been stated here that this will be done in consultation with the State Governments concerned. I think, the Union Ministry also begins to realise that it is necessary to have the good will and co-operation of the State Governments. I do not at all want to detract from the importance of having common standards and detract from the necessity to have consultation with the States and the exchange of experience; but I feel that this standardisation and this exchange of experience has to be done through the agency of the States and the institutions in the States. As such, it is necessary that each State should nominate its own representatives.

From this point of view, I also welcome the raising of the numbers to be nominated by the Central Government, from four to six. I am not against that. I should like the Central Government to have six members instead of four. But, I am against this nomination of the State Members by the Central Government. This is wrong. It will unnecessarily lead to a hiatus, a feeling of frustration between the States and the Centre, which should be avoided. We should no do it.

There is one other point. I am not quite sure about the figures. I feel, what will happen to the Indian Medical Council as it is envisaged here is, the predominance will be of the nominated members and not the elected members. I believe, at present, there are only 13 State Governments that have Register. The Parts B and C States had no Registers. If we work this out, the predominance of nominated members will be seen. This should not be allowed. We must allow a larger number of people to be elected from the profession if we want the profession to regard this as their own body, a body which they will respect and whose decisions they will carry out. That is why I say that it is very important that not only the representatives from the States should be nominated by the States, but also that there should be a larger number of elected representatives from the profession itself, from the Universities.

A special feature of this Bill, which is rather obnoxious is that the Central Government has power to interfere with the refusal of the Council to recognise degrees. That is, in clause 12 sub-clause (4). I feel that, when the Indian Medical Council as the highest professional body in Medicine, has refused to recognise a particular degree, it is very bad that the Central Government should come in and after obtaining from the Council a report, if any, as to the reasons for any such refusal, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification. What should be done is, actually it should be the Government which should write to the Indian Medical Council as to the reasons why they feel that there is a case for revision. Thereupon, the Council must meet, give serious thought to that question and with their approval, rescinding of the previous decision of the council should be entered into. I think this is very necessary. Otherwise, there will be open friction between the Central Government and the Indian Medical Council, and the status and authority of the Indian Medical Council as a professional body will be seriously hindered.

I very much welcome this provision about the setting up of the Post-graduate Committee to help and assist the Council in matters relating to post-graduate medical education. I am all for having co-relation between these bodies. I think it is wrong to duplicate and have far too many bodies, one fighting against another and there being no end of confusion. But, I feel here again that the same principle of ensuring hold of the Central Government is being enunciated. The Central Government will nominate 6 Members and the Council will elect three Members. This body will be going into the question of standards, research and other allied matters of higher education in medicine. If the Medical Council is to be a worth while body, I think the Council must guide its deliberations. As such it should have a predominant voice in it. I think that this sort of the Central Government allowing it to become a Government institution more or less subordinate to the Central Government will not lead to good results.

We have here in clause 17 the question of having Inspectors inspecting examinations in order to come to decisions as to the standards obtaining in the various institutions which are asking for recognition. We are only giving these Inspectors the right of being present at the examinations. They can only be there and just see how the examinations are being held. But I think that if we really want to tackle the question more fairly and really be able to assess the standards obtaining in a necessary that the Inspectors should also have a right to go round and see and inspect the teaching standards, the practical training facilities that are available etc., because as we all know, as all educationists know, examinations are certainly not the last word in finding out whether the candidate or what has been taught is of the best. Therefore, I feel that these Inspectors must also be allowed to not only inspect examinations, but also to inspect and see what standards of education are prevailing there, training facilities for practical work and all such allied matters.

Lastly, about the Schedules, I agree with Dr. Jaisoorya that we would have one Schedule. If at all there is necessity for dividing of the Schedule it may be kept. But for purposes of representation on the Indian Medical Council, the entire electorate should be regarded as a joint electorate. I still feel that for our self-respect we should do away with Part II of Schedule III, not because we do not recognise the need of having well-trained people for the universities, but because today India has attained a certain degree of self-respect. Our educational standards are not lower than those of many other countries in the world. As a matter of fact, other Asian nations say that we have got the best opportunities to learn science and that our techniques and institutions are of a very high calibre. I feel that there are certain questions which we have also to judge from the point of view of national dignity. Keeping that national dignity before us, we can make exceptions provided those exceptions are brought about with the goodwill of the professional people in the particular branch of science, in this case the Indian Medical Council.

With these words, I recommend certain parts of the Bill, but I certainly very strongly oppose certain others which I have made clear.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): The Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha is a very satisfactory one, and in several respects is an improvement on the draft that was communicated by the Medical Council.

I feel that the representation given to licentiates is quite reasonable in view of the fact that the number of licentiates is now decreasing, and also in view of the fact that the number of institutions which give this degree

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is also now decreasing. So, the grievance, in my opinion, is not quite reasonable.

I congratulate the Government on the improvement they have made in this Bill in improving the efficiency of the Council. It is indeed a good idea to constitute a Postgraduate Committee to assist the Medical Council in matters relating to postgraduate medical education. The Committee will consist of nine members, and they are supposed to have postgraduate medical education as well as experience in teaching and also experience in examining postgraduate students. While the first two qualifications are very essential, I feel that the third condition about experience in examining postgraduate medical students is not so very essential. I have a fear that by keeping this we might deprive many experts of the opportunity of giving their advice to this committee. I will give the names of a few of those who are at present heads of medical institutions in Bombay. They were appointed when they were quite young and they had not the opportunity of becoming examiners. For instance, Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar has been appointed Dean of Seth G. S. Medical College and the K. E. M. Hospital, a big municipal hospital in Bombay. Then there is Dr. D. P. Sethna, who is the permanent Principal of the Grant Medical College and Superintendent of the J. J. group of hospitals, who is at present officiating as Surgeon-General with the Government of India. He has been in charge of all these institutions for over five years. Then there is Dr. Monteire in the Yamuna Bai Hospital and Topiwala National Medical College, who has been found competent enough to be appointed by the Indian Medical Council to go and inspect medical colleges in different States with regard to their efficiency for training students for M. D. in Pathology. All these heads of institutions, as they have never been appointed examiners, will be deprived of a chance to serve on this committee. I feel it will be a loss to us of their experience in training and in administration work also in these big institutions. And that is the reason why I have tabled an amendment for the substitution of the word "or" for the word "and" in clause 12(2) in the line reading "experience of teaching and examining post-graduate students of medicine". I hope that this will not affect in any way the efficiency of the Council, and I request the Minister to accept my amendment.

The other thing is about the election of the Chairman of the Council. All these years the foreign Government was ruling over our country and we had to follow their procedure, but in other countries like the U. S. A., France, Germany, Switzerland, Egypt, Russia etc., recognition of medical qualifications is done by the Government of the State concerned, and not by the Medical Council, as is done in the Commonwealth Countries. It is, therefore, desirable that the appointment of the Chairman of the Indian Medical Council should be in the hands of the Central Government.

13 hrs.

We know that there are many difficulties—the Health Minister can vouchsafe to this—that many had to suffer because the Universities did not give recognition immediately to certain of these institutions, and the Health Minister had to over-rule and press for recognising these universities. Moreover, Government are at present financing most of the expenses of these medical colleges and universities. I, therefore, feel that the appointment at least of the Chairman should be in the hands of the Government. The Council can appoint the Vice-Chairman. But the Chairman's is a very important position and to do justice to the various universities in the States, I feel that it is essential that his appointment should be in the hands of Government. Ours is a national Government, a democratic Government, based on democratic principles and I do not see any harm in giving this right to the Government, to appoint the Chairman.

The other point is about mutual recognition of the medical degrees of different countries. It is proper that the Indian Medical Council may enter into negotiations with other countries for such mutual recognition, but I feel that it would be humiliating for our Government to apply for such recognition. Therefore, I have suggested the omission of the word "may apply". It is a reciprocal arrangement and I think it can be done by mutual agreement.

The hon. Minister already emphasised that we invite many foreign experts to help us in our institutions. This is necessary for improving our medical education and also to give benefit to various institutions. But while they are here I feel that they should not practise for private gain. They may work in these institutions. Similarly we would also expect that our qualified doctors when they go out should be allowed reciprocal arrangements to practise in other countries also. If this is allowed then there is no harm in inviting experts to help us in our institutions. But at least we should see that they do not practise for private gains and that is the reason why I have sent an amendment to this clause saying "that such persons shall not practise medical profession for personal gains." I would request the House to accept this amendment also.

Then, there are certain amendments to the Schedules which I would suggest. For example, certain degrees were recognised, which are redundant, especially with regard to the Universities of Baroda and Gauhati. I feel that as no such degrees were granted prior to these dates, these entries are not necessary and they should be removed. So, I request the Health Minister to accept these amendments which I have moved.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that a reform which is long overdue would now find a place on the statute-book of our country. Before I make certain general observations with regard to the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha in the light of the speech of the hon. Minister, I would like to refer to a matter, which although of local importance, is now within the direct control of the Central Government.

I find from the Schedule that although there is an M. B. B. S. course in the Travancore University and there is a Medical College at Trivandrum, that degree does not find a place in the First Schedule.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Non-existent diplomas are in the third Schedule also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I find in the Third Schedule (Page 19, line 40) the entry against Travancore University "Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery", so that it will only be recognised as a diploma and not as a degree. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when she replies why the degree of the Travancore University has not been recognised as such. The first batch of students has gone out from there; I find that only as far as that particular State is concerned, the degree has not been recognised as M. B. B. S. I do not know whether the Central Government is aware of this position and, if so, what steps they are taking to rectify the position. I understand—although not from authoritative sources—that there has been an inspection of that College and because of certain formalities which are yet to be complied with, the Indian Medical Council has not been in a position to recommend recognition of that degree as a full-fledged M. B. B. S. degree. Whatever be the drawbacks, it is now for the Central Government to issue directions to see that everything is made all right in that Medical College.

The Travancore Medical College is situated in ideal surroundings and I have been told by certain eminent peo-

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ple in the medical profession that if developed, that would perhaps be the best Medical College in India. There are so many buildings and equipments. The nececssary hospitals are there and I fail to understand why it has not been possible for the Medical Council or the Central Government to recognise the degree of that University as a full-fledged degree which should find a place in the First Schedule. I further understand that there has been some unfortunate incidents in that Medical College and although an educational institution like the medical college should, as far as possible, be away from political cliques and intrigues, unfortunately, there has been some intrigue or cligue or clique in the administration of that college. I am glad that the hon. the Home Minister is also present here when I refer to this matter. It is up to the Home Ministry and the Health Ministry to see that the administration of that College is carried on in the most ideal conditions. It is a very brilliant institution, an institution, of which we can be proud.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): It is already being carried on in an ideal way.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I was just referring why the degree granted by that college is not recognised. I do not know whether the Home Minister is aware of that fact.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I explain the position in regard to Travancore-Cochin, since two speakers have raised this point?

Shri V. P. Nayar: A third is waiting.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: In fact, an amendment has just come.

The first group of M. B. B. S. students have only just come out. According to the rules of the All-India Medical Council, the Medical Council has to send its inspectors to that college, and the moment they go and they say 'okay', Travancore-Cochin automatically comes into the Schedule. But I could not put in Travancore-Cochin there, until the Medical Council had been there. That is all. There is no difficulty about it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In that case, I would urge that there should not be any undue delay in these matters. The first batch of students have already obtained their degrees, but they are not in a position to compete in the all-India examinations, as, for example, in the recruitment to the Defence Services.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I shall refer the matter to the All-India Medical Council to take action as quickly as possible.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I should congratulate the Health Minister on the comprehensive Bill which she has brought forward.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So, the Kerala problem is solved.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It has just started.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got with me here a pamphlet issued by the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, wherein they have put forward three demands, namely:

"(i) The inclusion of the statutorily recognised qualifications of the medical licentiates of India in the First Schedule of the amended Act;

(ii) the institution of an all-India medical register containing the names and qualifications of all persons who possess recognised medical qualifications in alphabetical order; and

(iii) provision for representation for medical licentiates in the Council.".

I am glad that two of the three demands put forward by them have already been conceded and proper provisions have been made in the Bill, with the result that the hopes that have been raised when a deputation of this Licentiates' Association met the Minister have been carried out by the Minister.

It is their prayer that there should be only one minimum standard of medical education and only one register. They say:

> "To begin on a new and clean slate, all persons registered in the different State medical registers should be taken under the all-India register, and their names should be in alphabetical order.".

According to clause 21, there will be an all-India medical register. I believe that in that medical register there would not be any distinction between the degree-holders and the licentiates, and that the Schedules that have been given in this Bill would only be for the purposes of this enactment.

I would not go to the extent of saying, as some of the previous speakers have done, that as far as this Bill is concerned, the distinction should be got rid of. We have to recognise the fact that we cannot treat the degree-holders as well as the licentiates on the same basis, especially in view of the added powers that are now being given to the Council. From clause 20 of the Bill, we find:

> "The Council may prescribe standards of postgraduate medical education for the guidance of Universities....".

In that case, I feel that there must be proper representation for the graduates. If the licentiates as well as the graduates are to be treated on the same footing, as far as the constitution of the Medical Council is concerned, then it would be difficult for a body like the one contemplated in the Bill to lay down proper standards for postgraduate education. I should think that although that demand has been made by the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, yet they will reconcile themselves to the Schedules that have been laid down in this Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to certain features of the Bill which, she said, were objectionable. She said that when an appeal is preferred, it should have been only to the Council. I am sorry I cannot agree with her on this matter. She pointed to the fact that in U.K. appeals from the decisions of the Medical Council are to the Privy Council. But it must be remembered that ours is a federal Constitution, and the State Governments have got autonomy in this matter. The State Governments have their own particular enactments. They have their own medical registers. When an appeal is provided for from the decision of a State Government, I do not know how it can possibly be objected to that the appeal should lie to the Central Government. The Minister has given an assurance already that when she decides on a matter like this, the Central Government would consult the Attorney-General and also the Medical Council. Beyond that, it is unsafe to lay down that the Medical Council be given all the powers or that if at all an appeal is to be provided, it can only be to a judicial body.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had also objected to sub-clause 4 of clause 12, which gives power to the Central Government to recognise certain medical degrees which have not been recognised by the Council. I believe that it will be only in extraordinary circumstances that the Central Government will utilise these powers. Having regard to the history of the occasions in which the Central Government have exercised this power, we would find that it was only as a result of an insistent demand on the floor of this House that this power which has been given to the Central Government to recognise the degrees has been used.

I would now draw the attention of the House to certain degrees which I find in the First Schedule. For example, the M. M. F. degree of the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal and the M. B. B. S. degrees of the universities of Bihar, Poona, Utkal, Gujarat, Nagpur and Osmania have now been included. But I understand that the Indian Medical Council has not been

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helpful in the matter of the recognition of these degrees, and when it recognised these degrees, it fixed a particular date which was rather hard on many degree-holders who had already passed out of the portals of these universities earlier, and the Central Government had to interfere. In fact, it was the subject-matter of so many questions and supplementary questions on the floor of the House, why the degrees had not been recognised with retrospective effect, and why so many doctors who had passed out of the portals of the various universities had not been enabled to practise. That created a situation in which the Council was not helpful, and only then the Central Government interfered as they had necessarily to interfere. But I hope that such occasions would be few and far between.

In fact, even in the present Indian Medical Council Act, that provision is there in clause 14 (4). So, it is not proper that we should object to this provision.

Dr. Jaisoorya: There is no such provision there.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, it is there. It reads as follows:

> "Where the Council has refused to recognise any medical qualification, which has been proposed for recognition by any such authority, that authority may apply to the Central Government, and the Central Government, after considering such application and after consulting the Council, may....".

So, there is that power with the Central Government with regard to constitution of the Council also. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had raised certain objections. She said that the power of nomination in regard to the State Governments' representatives should be given to the State Governments. I believe it is only proper that the Central Government should have that power. However, there is the safeguard that the Central Government will nominate the persons only in consultation with the State Governments. I do not think the Central Government would exercise this power in a rash or unreasonable manner and nominate a person who is not competent enough to fill up a seat in the Council. Even with regard to this power of nomination, the tendency in recent legislation, as far as this House is concerned, has been to give the Central Government as much discretion as possible after prescribing categories from which nomination would be made.

I refer to the University Grants Commission Act by which a body of equal status or perhaps of a higher status than this body was constituted. That body is intended to co-ordinate university standards. In one sub-section of section 5 of the University Grants Commission Act, it is said that the Commission will among others consist of two members to be appointed by the Central Government, and then the various categories have been mentioned. In this particular case, the Bill has gone to the extent of recognising the element of election also. The element of election is found in sub-clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause 3 of the Bill, and I do not think that it is now reasonable having regard to similar pieces of legislation which we have adopted in this House, to press for something more. But then, taking another Act —the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act—which we have recently passed, and where we have appointed a very high-power body, there is the element of nomination also. In that Act, two representatives of the Central Government are to be nominated by the Central Government, one from the Ministry of Finance and one from the Ministry of Education, and four representatives of the medical faculties of Indian University are to be nominated by the Central Government in the manner prescribed by the rules. So, the element of nomination has been recognised by this House even with regard to a body like the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Is it healthy?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It would be healthy. We cannot think that the Central Government would act capriciosly in this matter. If the House has a control over the concerned Government, then, it is for the House to throw out that Government if it misbehaves.

It is good that in sub-clause (e) of clause 3, according to the amendment standing in the name of the hon. Minister, the number is going to be increased from six to eight. Six members are to be nominated by the Central Government, according to the Bill as it is. There is also an amendment by Shri L. Jogeswar Singh for giving representation to the Union territories. I think that the power of nomination has been taken under subclause (e) to give representation to the Union territories or the centrally administered areas, and also to those areas which may not find proper representation in the Indian Medical Council. I think the Central Government would keep in view regional balances also when they make nomination under sub-clause (e). It is good that the number has been sought to be increased from six to eight.

On the whole, I feel that the Bill, subject to certain modifications which the Government themselves are prepared to accept, has to be approved by this House as early as possible. In conclusion, I again urge on the hon. Minister that the register which would be kept should not perpetuate the distinction which we find in this Bill with regard to the Schedules I and II and that the Council that will be constituted would carry out the purposes that we have in view in passing a Bill of this kind.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): I am afraid I cannot see my way to support this Bill and I do so for very good reasons. If you look at sub-clause (f) of clause 2, you will find that medicine has been defined as "modern scientific medicine in all its branches" etc. We do not know what this modern scientific medicine is. It has not been defined anywhere. We know that for sometime the system of allopathic medicine has been dubbed with this name of modern scientific medicine. Even on a former occasion, I had raised the point as to where we can get a definition of a "modern scientific medicine". This is very important, because, if you look at sub-clause (k) of clause 2, you will find that a medical register means a register "maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of medicine". As it is, it means that only those practitioners who are practising modern scientific medicine can be registered and brought under this register. That again means that a large number of persons who are practising medicine in India are excluded from the purview of this Council. Why? It is because the systems of medicine that they practise are not recognised as scientific systems. I know that even in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, these systems of medicine have been excluded from the purview of research institutions, because it is said that even research cannot be carried on in the institute, in regard to ayurveda or unani. Later on, when the Minister wanted to show a little consideration, she said that researches in ayurvedic system, etc., could be carried on in that institution but that the expenditure will have to be found out of the funds provided for research in ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine.

Now, if one looks to the neighbouring countries like Ceylon, one will find that a woman Health Minister there, Mrs. Vimala Vijayawardane, has in the short time, seen to it that ayurveda got recognition in that

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country. Not only that, when she went to the World Health Organisation meetings, she pleads for it. She pleaded that the world has to learn a lot from ayurveda. But what do we find in India? We find that in spite of the lip-sympathy that our Minister shows now, even then in practice, nothing is done. On every occasion when an opportunity comes to recognise or give encouragement or to do anything good for ayurveda it is pointed out that the practitioners of ayurveda are not unanimous, or they are not agreed about plans of research and development and that she is therefore unable to do anything for it. She says that she is unable to spend any money for it because there is no unanimity among the practitioners of the indigenous system. But she forgets that so much, after all, is being done for the so-called scientific systems of medicine, not because of agreed proposals from the practitioners but because they have got a big directorate and have so many paid persons working there. They are going to have 50 medical colleges in India. Who prepared the schemes? They have got an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. Who planned it? It was all worked out by the Union Health Directorate and the State Health Ministries.

It was urged on behalf of the indigenous systems of medicine, at a meeting of the panel of the Planning Commission, that there should be a separate directorate for these systems of medicine. I was there, and the Health Minister was also present. They made agreed demand that there should be a separate directorate for the indigenous systems of medicine. They also wanted that there should be a separate Council. The Minister was present there. It was a unanimous demand, but later on, it appears that for homoeopathy, the Minister has constituted only an advisory committee, saying that she has nothing to do with what has happened in the panel of the Plannig Commission. So, she does not care what decisions are taken there. Not only that. During the last ten years three Committees have been appointed. First there was the Chopra Committee. Then there was the Pandit Committee. Then we have got now the Dave Committee. This has again recommended that there should be a separate directorate for all these systems ayurveda, unani and homoeopathy. But during the nine years that the hon. Minister has been in charge of this portfolio, she has done precious little for the development and promotion of these systems of medicine which are serving our country by and large.

I have put this question more than once: how long will it take India to get the benefit of this modern system of medicine? Will it be within any foreseeable future? No. Not even in the third, or fourth or fifth Plan period. Then what is the use of having this modern system of medicine, this scientific system of medicine?

Not only this. There is another aspect. She says: "If these persons are qualified, they can practise". But in this Register if there is a doctor who has passed a degree recognised by the Medical Council and if he continues to practise ayurveda or homoeopathy, then he will not be entitled to be put on the Register under clause 3, because it is only those persons who are practitioners of 'medicine' who are so entitled, and 'medicine' means the modern scientific system of medicine. So even an M.D. or M.B.B.S. or holder of other high qualifications which are recognised under the Medical Council Act, if he takes to ayurveda or homoeopthy or unani, he will be debarred from having his name on the Register.

Our Minister has been to China. She has given an account of what is being done in China. Of course, what is being done here is much less than what is being done there. There was another delegation which went to China. One of the members of that delegation, Shri Barooah gave me this information. They have very definite resolutions passed by the Congress there that the western system of medicine has to learn a lot from the indigenous system there. There they are required to make the indigenous system the base, on which all researches are going to be done. Their argument is like this: after all, crores and crores are being spent in other countries on research, on development and on the promotion of this modern system of medicine, which we will never be able to spend. But on the other hand, the indigenous system of medicine can contribute so much to the world's knowledge of medicine.

For example, there is *rauwolfia serpentina*. This medicine was being used in cases of blood pressure for so many years. Some research was going on in the Tibbia College on this, but nobody recognised it, of course not our Health Ministry or the Health Directorate, until it came from Germany as *rauwolfia serpentina*. So it is easier to approach our Health Ministry or other Ministries *via* London, New York and Berlin than from here, from these Benches or any place in India.

So what I am submitting is that if we want to develop a system of medicine for the welfare and well-being of our people, millions of people who are living in far-flung villages of India, we shall have to fall back upon these very systems which the Health Ministry has been ignoring and overlooking and not recognising. I venture to say that if the Health Ministry had spent 1/10th of the money and given even 1/20th of the attention that it has been paying to this modern, scientific system of medicine, to our indigenous systems, medical aid would have been within greater reach of the common man in India than it is today.

Not only this. We find that in the Schedule they are going to recognise the degress of other Universities, including those of South Africa, with whom we have no diplomatic relations. I do not know why we do not recognise any University either in U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. It appears that we are towing the line of the British Medical Council. We are recognising only those institutions which have been recognised by them.

One of our young men, who was a graduate in ayurveda from Banaras University, had gone to Berlin or Viena—I forget which—where ayurveda was also being taught. There was a Chair for ayurveda there. He had gone for research. But the authorities turned down his application saying, 'Look here, the Banaras University has not been recognised'. Although there has been an ayurveda College for nearly 20 or 25 years, it has not been recognised. I do not mind your prescribing as high a qualification as you like. But you do not do that, and because of that, young men are debarred. This young man could not carry on research abroad.

My suggestion is this: either you do not have any medical register or have a medical register in which you allow the practitioners of different systems to be registered. It may be that you might prescribe the highest possible qualification you like, but to say that because a person is practising ayurveda, he will not be eligible on the ground that ayurveda is not a scientific system is not proper. What is a scientific system? I submit allopathy is not a scientific system. Allopathy is purely empirical. It may be dependent on science, physiology and other branches of science; it is purely empirical, as I said the other day in another place. Pandit Motilal Nehru was a layman. But he had taken to homoeopathy. His view was

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that it being a scientific system, even a layman could handle it. For instance we have the telephone. It is scientific. Anybody can operate it by dialing a number. The ordinary man may not know about the inner working of the telephone; he does not know how he gets the connection, but he can operate it. Because it is scientific.

After all, this system goes by the symptoms. Once you know the symptoms, you can prescribe the medicine. It may take one day or two days to study the symptoms, but after that, you can prescribe the right medicine Therefore, Pandit Motilal Nehru used to say that this system was the most scientific system. About allopathy, he used to say that it was only empirical. They say that such and such medicine has cured so many person; therefore, it must suit every person. But that is not the case.

Let me cite the case of another friend. He was a post-graduate student who had gone from Maharashtra to the U.S.A. for further studies. He went to see the highest qualified physician there. When he met him, the physician asked him: 'Have you finished with the Indian system of medicine'. He replied. 'Yes, I have finished my studies of Indian medicine'. Then the physician showed a book and asked: 'Will you help me in understanding this book?' It was a book by Charak. This man replied: 'No, I have not seen this book'. Then the physician said: "Then how have you finished with Indian system of medicine?" Referring to allopathy, he said: "After all, your system appears to be more scientific than mine". This student asked, 'How?'. Then the physician explained further. In allopathy we overlook what may be called the reaction of the crucible. If you put salt and sulphuric acid in a copper vessel, it will be one reaction. If you put it in a silver vessel, it will be another reaction, and if you put it in a Chinaclay crucible, it will be a third reaction. Not only that; the reactions will also vary with the temperature of the vessel.'.

You generalise about BCG and go on inoculating all cases susceptible to T.B. This is wrong. After all, there are different system, and different systems might react differently to the same medicine. About BCG, you know that a campaign is going on. There has been a lot of propaganda done by the Health Ministry in favour of it. On the other hand, our leader, Rajaji, has brought out a booklet entitled *Why I am against* BCG? Now, there is the evidence of Dr. A. J. Meyers, who is supposed to be an authority on T.B. He has written a letter which appeared in the *Hindustan Times*. He is in the University of Minnesota. He said that he was not of the view that BCG did good in all cases of tuberculosis. Then he said, 'I am sure at this moment you are in a minority there but I am equally sure that you are going to win ultimately because all the facts are on your side'. So, this is science. Because something comes from a foreign country like this B.C.G. all of us should have all-round inoculation here. This glamour of western medicine reminds me of the shameful conduct of some of our foreign-returned young men before the non-co-operation movement. They were ashamed to own their own parents before their friends because they were not in foreign costume and they could not speak English though they might have been educated in Sanskrit or other languages. I submit, our Minister should be proud of our cultural heritages. We are proud of so many things. Culture does not mean merely singing and dancing. Our cultural heritage includes Ayurveda which has been in vogue for the past 3000 years.

Recently, a committee was appointed in Ceylon and one of our Vaids was also appointed a member of that committee and the committee has given its recommendations. Formerly, the Chairman of this committee was a doctor and one of the members refused to serve on a committee which was to be presided over by a person devoted to some other system of medicine and so the chairman was changed. Within a few months, that committee have come out with comprehensive report as to how the system should be developed

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has said all this. But how is it all relevant to the Bill?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: It is relevant in this way because it is only the practitioners of medicine who can be brought on the register. And, what is medicine? Medicine means modern scientific medicine. Therefore, I say, even a person who has taken the degree of M.D. or any of the degrees prescribed here, if he takes to the practice of Homoeopathy or Ayurved before he is registered, he will not be brought on the register. So, I say...

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Anybody who has not a qualification in modern medicine will come on to the register.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I submit not. You will see in clause 2(k) that only practitioners of medicine can come on the register and medicine means the modern scientific system. If the person practises some other system which is not recognised then he will not be entitled to have his name brought on to the register.

Mr. Speaker: What is that clause?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Clause 2(k), Definitions.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, sub-clause (k) says—

> " 'State Medical Register' means a register maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of medicine;"

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: And medicine means....

Mr. Speaker: 'Medicine' means modern scientific medicine etc. Does the hon. Member mean to say that when an Advocate is enrolled and merely because he does not attend court, and they do not have an attendance register, they strike off his name? If a person is qualified....

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: My submission is this. Supposing I take an M.D. Degree from a recognised college. After that, I am convinced that it is no good and I take to the practice of Ayurveda and I take to Ayurveda before I have my name registered. Then, because I am not practising allopathy I will not be allowed to have my name in the register.

Mr. Speaker: If a person is an M.B.B.S. or an M.D. because he practises Ayurveda will cease to be a member? The hon. Minister says he will be brought on the register.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: No. The hon. Minister is not to interpret the law. It is the practitioner of medicine that can be brought on the register.

Mr. Speaker: He may practise any other system of medicine also.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I speak of it before registration.

Mr. Speaker: We have heard enough about this matter. It is open to the Government to say that a register should be prepared only with respect to one class of medical practitioners who practise one system of medicine. This is clearly intended to cover only the practitioners of the modern scientific system. If necessary, the hon. Member may have a clarification and if he thinks fit may bring in an amendment to say that it means only practitioners other than Ayurveda, Unani or Homoeopathy. It is for the House to accept that amendment or not. But this Bill is intended to cover only the practitioners of the modern allopathic system.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: There may be a separate medical register for practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani or Homoeopathy. One does not come into clash with the other. Every opportunity, must not be taken to question the relative merits of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy. I am afraid enough has been said already. If the hon. Member wants to table an amendment to make it clear he may do so. This does not exclude any practitioner from practising the Ayurvedic, Unani or other system also.

Dr. Jaisoorya: May I clarify the point, Sir? There is a misunderstanding on the part of the hon. Member. What is actually intended is that if a man knows his subject and has passed the relevant examination, then, he is entitled to come on the register. Whether he should be allowed to practise Ayurveda, Unani or Homoeopathy is not the question. No law can prevent him; nor even anybody can prevent him from doing that. Probably, the Medical Council may boycott him but no law can prevent him. Otherwise, I would have been prevented long ago.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: That would not cover the particular case I have in mind. He may have taken a degree. But before he is registered he feels that he should practise Homoeopathy or Ayurveda, then will he be deemed to be a practitioner of medicine under this?

Mr. Speaker: Then, why should he come into this? If he has no faith in it, why should he come in here? This is intended for persons who practise a particular system of medicine. He has changed his religion. Therefore, why should he continue to worship in the same form?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: That is why I say I am not going to support this. I must give my reasons....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough from the hon. Member.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I am not talking about Ayurved. I am only giving my reasons why I do not support this. If the Minister says she is contemplating to bring in another Bill....

Mr. Speaker: She did not say so. If the hon. Minister brings a particular Bill before the House, he or she need not explain to the House the time schedule when he or she is bringing Bills for other things and so on. Enough has been said about other systems of medicine from time to time. I have absolutely nothing against them. Every opportunity, relevant or irrelevant, should not be taken to push up other systems. Here, only the practitioners of the allopathic system are sought to be regulated. If the hon. Member has anything more on the Bill he may say.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I have to say only that it is very strange that no degrees from the U.S.A. are mentioned here. I do not know what is the explanation for it. Perhaps these colleges are not considered to be of the proper type, but personally I feel that we are towing the line of the British Medical Council, and that is why we have included only those degrees which are recognised by it. Even about the South African degrees, I would like to know how many practitioners have these degrees? And why do we recognise them although we are not having diplomatic relations with them. There is segregation there, but here we are also having segregation because we want to have two registers, one for the scientific system of medicine and the other for the rest.

Then there is my point about the Banaras University. You do not find mention of the Benaras University, which is giving degrees in Ayurveda, which is recognised. These are concrete cases. You might have a fourth schedule for all these men, which might relate to Ayurveda and other systems. Because you are having only one Act, that brings difficulties in the way of our countrymen in other countries. You might not like to give Ayurveda the same regard as other countries do. They have got even chairs of Ayurveda. But I do not want to raise that issue because that will not be relevant here. I cannot support this measure.

I do not like to give any power of nomination in the hands of the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. After all, health is or has been a transferred subject all along, and I do not know why the Central Government should take this power of nomination in consultation with the State Government. The State Government are sufficiently representative and they can take care of themselves, and they can make proper representation. I support my friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty in her objection to the power of nomination being left in the hands of the Central Government.

With these words I say I am unable to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker: Why is the Banaras Hindu University not mentioned here?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: They are not teaching modern medicine.

Mr. Speaker: They give degrees merely in Ayurveda and they are not teaching allopathy. That is all right.

Shri M. K. Moitra (Calcutta North-West): This Bill is intended to replace the existing Indian Medical Council Act, and when such a measure is placed before this House we expected that it would be helpful in developing the present medical education and in establishing a rule of conduct which other professional councils have done. But in this Bill only an attempt has been made to take away the rights conferred upon people, to make it a subordinate government institution and to take away powers from the Universities and to centralise them in the Government. This cannot help in developing education; neither can it help in developing autonomous bodies. What is surprising is that even some rights given to people who took part in the national movement have been taken away by this Bill. I refer to the Third Schedule. You will find against the Medical Faculty of Bengal the following:

> "L.M.F. (Bengal). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947."

Similarly you will find against the Government of Bengal the following:

> "L.M.P. (Dacca Medl. Sch.) This qualification shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947."

These words "before the 15th August, 1947" are very important.

You know that during the swadeshi movement in 1905 there was an effort to establish institutions for national education in Bengal, and along with national colleges, national medical institutions also were established. Also during the non-cooperation movement in 1921, several medical colleges were established. One of them was established by the late Desbandhu Chittaranjan Das and the other by the then Congress leaders at Dacca. Those who passed out of these national medical institutions were never given any status by the British Government, but after transfer of power in 1947, the West Bengal Government granted them status, held an examination and they were allowed to appear before the examination held by the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal. Those who passed were allowed to register their names in the Indian Medical Council Register. By a stroke of pen this Bill seeks to remove their names from the Indian Medical Council Register. Can this be explained here?

[**Shri M. K. Moitra**]

The Bhore Committee made a recommendation in this regard. These people who passed out of the national medical institutions practised and then they gained experience. Not only that; after gaining experience, when the institutions in which they were trained were raised to the status of medical colleges, they were allowed to appear in an examination held by the State Medical Faculty and then those who passed it were allowed to register themselves as registered practitioners. In this Bill a provision has been made that they will be allowed to practise. Here everyone is allowed to practise. In this Bill none has been debarred from practising, but you take away the rights they earned, the rights which this Government, which claims to be national, conferred upon them after the transfer of power on the 15th August, 1947. Now you take away those privileges. I strongly plead that this right should not be taken away. You must establish a rule of conduct, and the rule of conduct demands that those who took part in the national movement, those who encouraged the national leaders by joining their educational institutions, should also be encouraged when transfer of power has been effected.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that any medical practitioners in the allopathic system were removed?

Shri M. K. Moitra: He is allowed to practise; even a compounder is allowed to practise here, but not allowed to give a certificate.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean that a degree-holder in allopathy, M.B.B.S. or M.B., who took part in the freedom movement is now not competent to give a certificate?

Shri M. K. Moitra: No, Sir. During the non-cooperation movement and the swadeshi movement several national medical institutions were established. They passed out of those institutions. Naturally their qualifications were not recognised by the then British Government. But after the transfer of power on the 15th August, 1947, the State Medical Faculty held examinations for those who practised in the country, and then those who passed that examination were allowed to register their names and were treated as registered medical practitioners.

Mr. Speaker: They are now in the State register.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Hereafter they will be removed.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: They will not be removed.

Shri M. K. Moitra: They will be allowed to practise but their names will be removed from the State register.

Mr. Speaker: Would there be disqualification imposed by this Bill?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware of any such thing. I am only aware that there will be an All India Register which will be maintained by the All India Medical Council, and if the State Medical Council has got any names on the State register which are equivalent to the qualifications that are required, they will not be removed. But if the qualifications are not according to the judgment of the All India Medical Council itself up to standard, they will presumably not be recognised. The recognition is in the hands of the All India Medical Council. We have never interfered.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Is it open to them to go into these cases and say that anything ought not to be there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Do they automatically come to All India Medical Register?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There will be new State registers under the Act. I take it that there will be no ban to their coming on to that list. Of course, it will all depend upon what the Indian Medical Council does itself.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon the Minister to make matters clear so that the House knows what it is enacting. Does it mean that those people who, during the British regime, underwent this training and were recognised as such, and who were put on the State register by the States, will be asked to undergo the training again? Is it merely because there is an all India register?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no question of putting anybody on a register. If they have passed an examination and if the standards are up to the MBBS, they will *ipso facto* come on to the all India Medical Register.

Mr. Speaker: If the State Government has declared them as equal qualifications and if their names are on the State register, could they not come on the Indian Medical Register?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It will all depend upon the all India Medical Council. If they are on the State register already and even though they have not got the requisite qualifications, they will not perhaps be removed from those registers. But, I have to leave the question to them the question whether the Council will agree to their coming on to the All India Register.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Are there any medical schools?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Only one in Punjab.

Shri M. K. Moitra: I would refer to the Third Schedule, page 18. There has been a provision for debarring these people.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Those who are on the State registers will continue to be on them. No one is removing them. If they have not got the requisite qualifications, etc. that is another matter; they will not be eligible to come on the All India Register just as those who practise homoepathy, ayurved or unani system.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:. I want further clarification. Clause 23 reads:

> "The Registrar of the Council may, on receipt of the report of registration of a person in a State Medical Register or on application made in the prescribed manner by any such person, enter his name in the Indian Medical Register:
>
> Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned possesses a recognised medical qualification."

Therefore, are we to take it that the qualifications of the people who are put on the State medical register may not tally with the qualifications required for entry in the All Indian Medical Register?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May be. The State medical register may have some such persons on the register. I am not aware of all of them and I naturally do not go into them. People may not have either a licentiate degree or an MBBS degree. If so the All India Council may not wish to have them on the All India Register because they do not come up to the qualifications prescribed.

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri M. K. Moitra: I would like to clear that these people are on the State medical register.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister says. If they are on the State register, they will continue to be there. But the question whether they should be entered in the All India Register, is a different one. That would be decided by the Council. I suppose I am correct.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The qualifications required for entry on the

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

All India Register are laid down in the Schedules. If they possess them, they will *ipso facto* come in. No one is disturbing anybody who is already in the State register because of this Bill; he or she remains there.

Shri M. K. Moitra: That is more superising. I am sorry the hon. Minister does not know that their names are also registered under the Indian Medical Council Act under sections 6 (c), (d) and (e).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be a different thing.

Shri M. K. Moitra: But they are now being excluded.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There has never been an All India Medical Register and so there is no question of excluding anybody. The All India Medical Register is a new thing that is now coming into being.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member go on now.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Those who have been registered even in the State Registers under sections 6 (c), (d) and (e) after certain examinations held by the national medical institutions should have been included in this Schedule. These words that appear on page 18 should go away:

> "This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947."

I hope the Minister would give us some assurance to this effect. She is anxious to grant this privilege to holders of LMF diplomas conferred by the British Government managed institutions but not to students who came out of the national medical institutions recognised by the West Bengal Government.

I shall further explain the position for the information of this House. After the transfer of power, the Government of West Bengal found that there were many medical practitioners who passed out of these national medical institutions and were practising in West Bengal. At that time, these medical institutions were raised to the status of medical colleges and they got themselves affiliated to the Calcutta University. Then, there were four categories: first of all those who had undergone a course of five years' study and had passed from a national medical institution. They have been taken in by this Bill. Those who had undergone a course of four years studies and had practised for twenty years or less and after 1947 appeared at an examination held by the State medical faculty, had not been taken in. I hope the Minister will consider this question. Otherwise people will feel that these national institutions which were founded by national leaders are being neglected now by this Government...

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I make a clarification for the benefit of the hon. Member? It may help him not to develop this argument. In the schedule what is there is 'LMF (Bengal)'. The State medical faculty of Bengal granted it before the 15th August, 1947. After that date, Bengal became divided and become West Bengal. It is there under the new name: 'Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, West Bengal.'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is not that date of 15th August, given there?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: After 15th August Bengal became West Bengal and they came on to the State Medical Register of West Bengal.

Dr. Jaisoorya: That is correct.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Probably she is not correct, because you will find that Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (National) (West Bengal) has only been granted this. That is, those who read for five years......

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: You will please read the next line. Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, West Bengal or L.M.F. (West Bengal), L.M. & S. (Nat.) West Bengal have all come from Bengal to West Bengal. I do not know what the trouble is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That date relates only the Bengal because afterwards it became West Bengal, and that '15th August' is not there so far as West Bengal is concerned.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Now, I will come to the establishment of Post-graduate Medical Education Committee. Sir, the universities are entrusted with the work of developing post-graduate medical education. The Government proposes to take away that initiative from the universities and hand it over to the All India Institute of Health and Hygiene, or some other institutions like that. We know that in several universities there are researches done and there are provisions for studies of M.D., D.G.O., D.C.H. and such other post-graduate subjects. It is the Medical Faculty of universities that help researches and it is the Medical Faculty of universities that prescribes the syllabus. Here the whole thing is sought to be entrusted with the Post-graduate Medical Committee to be created by the Indian Medical Council. That means the autonomy that is now being enjoyed by several universities is sought to be curbed, because almost all members of the Post-graduate Medical Committee will be nominated and not elected. The universities will not be able to elect their representatives to this body. It will be regulated by the Central Government. This will not help in developing post-graduate studies and, further, in those places where post-graduate studies have already developed it will receive a set-back.

Then, I will refer to the question of introducing visitors to examinations. I will welcome the idea of having an inspector or having a visitor for fixing up the curricula or syllabi of the universities and for inspecting the system of education there. But what is the fun of having a visitor at the time of examinations? You know, Sir, medical examinations are held in two ways: first written and then oral. The introduction of a visitor at oral examinations will simply frighten the boys. There are various measures by which the boys have to satisfy the oral examiners and now, in addition to the oral examiners, they will have to find out means for satisfying the visitors also. This also goes against the prestige of the university.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The students may not have to find out means for satisfying the examiners if the observer is there.

Shri M. K. Moitra: They will have to. I am a member of a university and I know these examinations. They have to find out patients for examiners, otherwise it is difficult to pass in oral examinations. There is no provision to change that evil in this Bill; that is what I am complaining of.

When this question of introducing a visitor was made by the British Council during the British regime, all the universities joined together and protested against this. Now you are taking away that and you are introducing a visitor to control the examinations. Always the advice and help of the Indian Medical Council will be sought for improving the syllabi, for improving the system of education for improving the mode of imparting education in different colleges and so on. But, how can a university allow that an examination held by them should have a controller to control? That cannot be.

Dr. Jaisoorya: May I just ask one question? Would the hon. Member prefer a panel of external examiners instead of this?

Shri M. K. Moitra: I do not know of other universities, but in the universities that I know of—Calcutta, Madras, Andhra and others—there are always equal number of internal and external examiners. I am telling this with the responsibility of a member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member finished?

Shri M. K. Moitra: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then why should he invite interruptions?

Dr. Jaisoorya: I just wanted some clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, the hon. Member was waiting for other interruptions.

Shri Kamath: (Hoshangabad): That sometimes helps discussion.

Shri M. K. Moitra: This Post-graduate Medical Committee, which this Bill proposes to establish, will encourage favouritism, because in universities post-graduate education is done by members who have got a name and fame and who have acquired some renown with medical researches. When this medical education will come under the Post-graduate Medical Education Committee they will appoint professors probably with the advice of the authorities of the All India Medical Institute or such other bodies. The system of careful selection adopted by universities or the system of selection by the U.P.S.C. will be done away with. This will encourage favouritism, and this will give more power to the Indian Medical Council to control medical practioners in the way they like to do.

Therefore, when you are introducing a Bill you should introduce such a measure as will encourage autonomy in the profession. Look at the Bar Council Act of England. Look at the Medical Council Act of England. There they encourage autonomy in the profession. But where is that autonomy here?

Now I come to the last thing and I will finish. I do not know why this Bill is introducing casteism in the medical profession. When both the licentiates and medical graduates will be allowed to register their names, why should there be casteism? Let there be separate Schedules, but at the time of elections they should be allowed to vote jointly and there should be joint electorates.

With these words, I hope that necessary changes will be made in this Bill. Some amendments have been given notice of and I hope the Minister will accept the suggestions made on the floor of this House.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though I generally welcome the Bill I should like to observe that it has got a serious loop-hole. It has totally neglected the Union Territories. The one thing they have forgotten while preparing the Bill is that there are Union Territories whose population is more than 40 lakhs.

These territories are called Union Territories because of the fact that they are economically very very backward. There are no medical colleges in those areas. No one has taken any initiative in the matter. There are no medical colleges either in Himachal Pradesh or Manipur or Tripura or in most of the other Union Territories. No step has been taken by either the local Governments or the Government of India to set up medical colleges in those areas. So the students who generally come from the Union Territories have great difficulties in getting admission in the universities in any part of India. These are difficulties mentioned by the students and the people from the Union Territories. So I request the hon. Minister to see that these Union Territories may be represented in the All India Medical Council. If they are represented in the All India Medical Council. If they are represented there, they will be in a position to ventilate their grievances regarding particular areas, the conditions of the people there, condition of the Licentiates and also the condition of the medical men in general. In this connection there was a proposal that there should be an integration of services of Health in the Cenrally administered areas. I think that proposal has now been dropped, as a result of which we have the difficulty in getting experienced and well-known medical men. So the people in those areas are not getting the services of experienced medical men and other medical facilities. If there was an integration of services of Health in the Union Territories, we would have got experienced men from the Centre for the same salary which is given at the Centre. We would have also got better men. But that proposal has been dropped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is utilising this opportunity for referring to the opening of medical colleges in the Union Territories and for integration of services there. He ought to confine himself to the object of this Bill.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: If the representatives of the Union Territories are there in the Medical Council, they will ventilate their grievances and explain the difficulties. These are not beyond the purview of the Council. They have powers to fix standards and hold examinations and decide about conditions of service. If the representatives are there, they can explain the difficulties and get them ventilated. It is in that context that I am referring to representation in the Council.

In the original measure there was no provision for representation of Licentiates. Under this Bill they are given a certain amount of representation in the Council as proposed by the Hon. Minister. In this connection I should like to point out that in the First Schedule, against Gauhati University, it is stated:

> "M.B., B.S., (Gauhati)
>
> This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 20th May, 1952."

Why recognition is not given to those granted before 1952? I should like to know from the hon. Minister why recognition could not be granted to the M.B., B.S., degree awarded by the Gauhati University before 1952. The recognition is given only after 1952. I am not able to understand this. I should like to have this point clarified by the hon. Minister.

Regarding the condition of the Licentiates, because of the provisional arrangement made by the Government, they can, after passing the MBBS condensed course, become recognized MBBS doctors after two or three years. They need not carry on their studies up to six years as is the case generally. So far as the Licentiates who are still in the employ of the Manipur or Assam Governments are concerned, after a condensed course of three years, they are allowed to enjoy the same facilities as are allowed to the MBBS doctors. Under that arrangement a large number of Licentiates have now become MBBS. But there are still some Licentiates who are working in the rural areas. They have so many grievances about their salaries, conditions of service and other facilities. Unless they are represented in this Committee, their case would go by default. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this problem.

There is another point which I want to mention. I should not take advantage of the opportunity for asking for opening of colleges though that is very essential. This Council will wield powers for deciding standards of medical education, this and that. So, I suggest that regarding Union Territories, some seats should be reserved in the Delhi Medical College for medical students. Some seats should be reserved there for the medical students who come from the Union Territories because they have got no other facilities in any other university.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may ask for representation of Union Territories on the Medical Council. That is quite relevant. But so far as studies in medical colleges are concerned, that would be quite a different thing.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): His point is that there are no colleges there.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: My submission is that they have left out Union Territories so far as this question is concerned. So we must have representation in the Council. They have got so many grievances which are not of all-India importance. If they are represented in the Council, they can raise those problems. In the case of States, they can ventilate their grievances in the State Legislatures. But Union Territories are Centrally administered areas. There are many hard cases in the administration which we want to bring to the notice of the authorities. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister that in order to enable the people in the Union Territories to ventilate their grievances, some representation may be given to the Union Territories in the Council. This is the way in which I view this problem.

I have to refer to one point with respect to the reciprocity scheme. In this connection, I have to narrate the experience of the medical men who are coming from America. In Assam, we have seen a number of American doctors working. Their services have not been recognised. At the same time, they are doing excellent service. There are very good doctors in the Jorhat hospital and generally people go to that hospital. Their surgery is excellent. I am referring to this because, on account of this scheme of reciprocity, we are going to lose the best services rendered by the eminent doctors coming from America and U.S.S.R. A number of our boys and girls have been sent to America and U.S.S.R. for higher education. After they complete their education there, and after they get their degrees there, they are not going to be recognised in India. Why should there be so much of restriction in regard to reciprocity? We must see that, when our boys and girls come back after getting their degrees in the medically and scientifically advanced countries like the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., those degrees are recognised. In the Schedule, I do not see the names of America and the U.S.S.R. Those qualifications should be recognised.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Not every American University is good.

Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh: Good or bad, that is so everywhere in the world.

I have given notice of an amendment. I shall speak on it when that particular clause comes up for discussion. What I want in my amendment is that certain representation should be given to the Union Territories. It may be a small representation. I do not mean that every Union Territory should have representatives. Let there be one or two Members. The representatives may come biennially. Some representation must be there. I shall deal with other detailed matters when the amendment comes up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, when I went through the Bill, I thought that in spite of the hon. Minister's pious intentions, the Ministry has some top officials who claim to themselves, monopoly of all wisdom in the field of medicine. I do not want to enter into the controversial aspects of this Bill. But, I would like the House to know that, with the good provisions—some of them are really good—this Bill has evoked comments from one powerful section of the medical profession. I am referring in particular to the memorandum of the Indian Medical Association about which I heard the hon. Minister say something. Here is a passsage which gives some idea as to how this Bill has been brought before this House. I am reading from page 5. They narrate some of the grievances and then they say:

> "In spite of the above, the Health Ministry is trying to rush the Bill through the Lok Sabha without giving any opportunity to the Indian Medical Council to give its opinion. The Indian Medical Association fails to understand this undue haste."

It continues:

> **"The Indian Medical Association deplores the arbitrary nature in which the Health Ministry is pursuing the matter ignoring the Indian Medical Council and flouting the united opinion of organised medical profession in this country."**

I cannot find out what has happened because I am not in the Ministry.

Shri Kamath: You will be soon.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But, I can say that it has provoked such a harsh comment on the Ministry. I think the Minister should think of consulting such bodies, which we know, have some representation. I do not say that the Indian Medical Association represents all doctors in our country. Nevertheless it is very unfortunate that, when such a vital measure like this is brought up before this House, there is room for such a complaint. That is why I said that whatever be the pious intention of the hon. Minister, I have a feeling that there is a section in the Ministry which, unfortunately, claims all the wisdom.

Certain provisions of the Bill are very welcome. I have no hesitation in welcoming those provisions. But, I want the hon. Minister to understand how with this regulation alone, we cannot control the field of medical education. According to the Constitution, co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions is a Central subject. We think that it is only just and fair that the Government of India takes upon itself the responsibility of standardising the various institutions of medical education. In that respect, I do welcome one provision here, although I would very much have liked to have it slightly changed, the provision regarding testing the candidates. I want the House to understand the difficulties in the field of medical education. When I say this, I am reminded of the scenes which I saw in some of the medical colleges in my recent tours. It was made out by Shri A. M. Thomas that our Medical College, the Trivandrum Medical College has had no recognition. The hon. Minister said, that, when after the formation of the statutory body, a team of experts visits the institution and submits a report, it will undoubtedly be included in the First Schedule. I fail to understand how, when, because there has not been such investigation. Government does not find it convenient to include it in the First Schedule, a non-existent degree, as far as I understand, has been included here. The Trivandrum Medical College does not give any diploma; there are no licentiates. In the Third Schedule, you find Licentiates of Travancore Medical College have been included for recognition. On the one hand, you find a degree for which a student has to toil as hard as any other student in any other medical college in India is not recognised and on the other, another diploma which is not-existent has already been included as a recognized diploma! I am very grateful to the hon. Minister who has given the explanation when Shri A. M. Thomas was speaking. But, I would pose this question to her, because it creates some practical difficulties also. The hon. Minister knows that there is one batch of students who have come out of the college, or who are about to come out. There are many advertisements that one sees in the press calling for doctors to join the army, calling for doctors for service in the Centrally administered areas and various other States. How will it be possible, unless we have registration, for a medical graduate from the University of Travancore to apply for one of these jobs if it takes time? I would, therefore, very earnestly ask the hon. Minister whether, in doing so, some retrospective effect cannot be given because the students would have spent all the energy, all the money and all the trouble to have their degrees and when they take their degree and find that in this particular year, they cannot apply for a particular post, they will be put to very great difficulties and handicaps which I want the hon. Minister to prevent.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Having said this, I would take up some general questions about medical colleges because one of the objects of the Bill, as I understand, is to regulate the functioning of the various medical colleges.

The real problems of the medical colleges have been overlooked at least as far as I can see. It is here that I would very much like the hon. Minister to consider whether it is not time now to have a standard in respect of the teaching staff of the various medical colleges.

I have been to the Trivandrum Medical College which, as my hon. friend Shri Thomas said, is undoubtedly one of the best institutions from the point of view of its buildings—there is no doubt about it—and from the point of view of the site also. But to my great surprise I found that students who were about to qualify themselves in surgery have not seen an operation performed even on pentothal sodium which almost every district hospital outside our State has, the reason being that our State Department of Medicine does not have today anybody who is highly qualified in anaesthesia. As you know, the surgical operations today are not the surgical operations which used to be before the war. In the surgical theatre, the role of an anaesthetist today is very much more important than the man who deals with the knife, because it is he who has to control the patient. When from any other medical college—I was shocked to hear this—a student of surgery can witness an operation being done on modern anaesthesia, the student who has come through the various stages in medical education with as much difficulty as any other student from any other college has, in my State, to content himself with seeing operations performed in the old chloroform or the spinal injection. The other day I put a question to the Minister, and the Minister was briefed by the Travancore-Cochin Government to say that all modern anaesthesia are being used. I had visited the hospital only a week before I put this question, and it was from the surgeons who were performing the operations that I understood that in the Medical College Hospital modern anaesthesia is almost non-existent, and to my surprise I found that although the Medical College itself is four or five years old, today one doctor has gone for specialisation in anaesthesia to the Vellore College!

I understand the difficulty. An anaesthetist today has no chances of private practice, and the Travancore University advertises the post of an anaesthetist at Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. You cannot get an anaesthetist for anything less than Rs. 800. I want him not to get Rs. 800 but to get Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500. I do not mind it because it is he on whose skill the entire generation of medical students will have to be trained. Therefore, I submit that in such cases where the Central Government is aware that the medical colleges do not have sufficient staff, it should go a step forward, and if it is necessary pull up the local administrations and see that the minimum standard and equipment are given.

Take for example other departments. The hon. Minister herself knows that in a case where I got an electrocardiograph taken of a patient in whom I was very much interested..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has made that point, what he wanted to say, and he is stretching it too much.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to illustrate the various aspects of the present day medical education. As you know, I am a layman. I am not competent to speak on the technicalities of medicine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That creates greater difficulty.

Shri Kamath: Medicated layman.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was stressing this point, that even in the matter of reading a cardiograph, some of the medical colleges are not having persons who have the requisite qualifications. It is not like the faculty of law where even some of us who have taken the B. L. or the LL. B. degree could with impunity teach any subject under law. If I have passed a general examination in law, I think I shall be a competent teacher to teach either criminal law, or Roman Law or jurisprudence or whatever it is. But today in the field of medicine, it is very much different. If it is surgery, the man who teaches surgery must have specialised in one branch of surgery. Whether it is abdominal surgery or thoracic surgery or nuerosurgery is an entirely different matter, but the fact remains that in most of these medical colleges the right type of persons have not been chosen, all because the State Governments or the universities which run the institutions do not find it possible to maintain very highly paid doctors.

I found a recent advertisement of the Travancore Medical College in which the vacant post of the Professor of Surgery was advertised. You know a Professor of Surgery has only a pay of Rs. 400 to Rs. 750.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would not be strictly relevant today. As I have requested the hon. Member, we shall discuss this Council today and not the professors' qualifications and other things.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In a moment I will submit how it becomes relevant. My contention is that while I am at one with the hon. Members who have welcomed the provisions of the Bill, I am only submitting to the House the patent omissions in this Bill.

Shri Kamath: Ancillary and corollary matters.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There are some patent omissions, and without the inclusion of certain provisions in the Bill empowering the Indian Medical Council to take proper action in such cases I submit the field of medical education would not be covered in the manner in which it deserves to be covered. That is my point. That is why I said at the outset that I wanted to make certain general observations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be very useful for a separate legislation, but that is not the field that is covered now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There are certain provisions under which the Central Government takes powers. There are also other provisions which delegate to the Council certain powers. Under these powers this can come. Although it is not the subject matter of the legislation which is before us, when it comes to the question of rule-making or when it comes to the question of exercising powers, I want the Central Government to benefit by the criticism in this House—if not from mine, there may be other Members who will be interested in this subject, and the Government can certainly derive certain advantages.

I was submitting to you Sir, that in various medical colleges the scale of pay of doctors is inadequate. This is a matter which reflects very clearly at the time when the examinations are conducted. How can you expect a student who wants to learn surgery today to do it when a professor.......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should heed my advice also, and not continue in the same strain.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am referring to the provision relating to examinations. One of the powers given to the Council is that it can send a competent person at the time of the examination. The examination according to me is the final stage. There is no purpose served if in a *viva voce* a person sits along with three other people who belong to that college or a panel, and finds out the comparative merits or demerits of students. I am not referring to that. But for the preparation of the final examination there are certain very basic requirements which have to be satisfied and on which the Council should have necessary powers. That is the point which I want to place before you. Therefore, it becomes necessary that when the Con-

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

stitution gives a very definite power to the Central Government to determine the standards of the institutions of higher education including scientific and technical education and when presumably under this particular power the Health Minister has come forward with this legislation, she should consider whether it is not necessary in the context that we are in today to regulate the day to day administration of the medical colleges with a view to enable those who are sent by the Council to watch the examination of the students to ensure that the best education has been given.

I am very sorry to say that today most of these medical colleges do not have sufficient staff to teach, nor will they have eminent men in the respective fields. The result will be uncertain and ultimately what is the Council to do? The Council has to send some person to examine. What can he do? He can say out of 50 students examined for *viva voce* in surgery I have found 25 people to be incompetent, therefore do not recognise this degree. That is the only thing which he can do. Or, if it is in medicine, a competent person who goes there will only be able to say that out of the 25 persons recommended, 13 are not at all proficient in medicine, they do not know modern medicine. Therefore, when the Council wants to send a person and watch the students as to how they do under the examinations, it becomes all the more necessary for the Council to assume powers by which it could regulate the preparation for the examinations by revising the curriculum at definite periods, by ensuring that the minimum standardised requirements are provided in various hospitals and by seeing that competent professors are engaged to handle the students.

We must realise that medical education has changed quite a lot today. It has changed a good deal. The curriculum today may not be very different from what it was when my hon. friend Dr. Jaisoorya was a medical student. But the whole technique has become different, and a doctor who fails to keep abreast of the modern developments will not be a successful practitioner. We may still conform to the old syllabus of 1920 or 1921, but the point that the Medical Council will have to consider is whether by sticking to a syllabus of 1921 we are to teach only in the lines in which the professors taught in 1921. Far from it; we have to follow new techniques. The whole field of medicine has changed. The whole concept of surgery has changed. So, it is incumbent on this Central organisation, in which Government are now trying to vest powers, to assume control of the situation and introduce, wherever necessary, a uniform standard in the institutions handling medical education.

It was in that context Sir, that I submitted that, unfortunately, today, the minimum equipment and the minimum staff position have not been ensured in most of the colleges. At least in some of the colleges which I know of, it is different. The argument is that they have no money,—a very good argument too. But this is a matter in which you create a generation of surgeons, physicians, obstetricians, gynaecologists and so on and send them out to the people with a licence either to save or to kill. This is something very important, which should make us sit up and think whether we should not improve this, and whether a degree should not be granted until after the best possible education. It was in this context that I submitted that no amount spent on medical education or over its superintendence and control would be unjustifiable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not sent out to kill; they are sent out to save. They may not succeed in saving.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But then the difference is that when he prescribes a wrong medicine and the patient dies, there is nothing to prevent that. He can say that he was not....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the hon. Member cannot say that he was sent out to kill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not mean that. Probably I was influenced by the definition of 'doctor' given by Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary.

Shri Kamath: Possibly to kill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Anyhow, I did not mean that.

Without limiting themselves to the powers which are already given under this Bill and which Government hope to give, I think that Government should take up the larger question and give such powers as would be necessary to determine the standards of various medical colleges, to see that these standards are ensured, to see that the various medical colleges in India today have the necessary equipment to teach modern medicine, if what she means by modern medicine is up-to-date allopathic medicine and also to ensure that while the students undergo their studies, they get all the facilities to learn what is happening in other countries.

As for the other points, I hope I will have an opportunity when the amendments are moved. I would request the Minister once again to kindly consider whether it will not be possible now to think differently in regard to medical education in this country. I am for giving all powers to the Central body, provided it has got an elected majority. It does not mean that I who have nothing to do with medicine will at all seek an election. Here, it is only an election from the best among the specialists. So, let us not be worried about it. Government need not assume the governmental control of 90 per cent. nomination. As my hon. comrade Renu Chakravartty submitted, it is not at all necessary, proper or justifiable.

However, whether it is elected or otherwise, is not the crux of the matter, once it has come into existence. The crux of the matter is that the Council should have more powers to determine and make uniform the standards of medical education in our country and to enable our country to have better doctors and thereby to provide our people with better relief for the various ailments that they come across with.

Regarding the other points, I shall take my opportunity when the clause-by-clause discussion comes up, in case the Minister's explanations are not satisfactory.

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen): I support this Bill. I agree with my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar that medical education should keep up a particular standard. I am glad that this Bill has been brought forward to remedy the defects that were found in the working of the old Indian Medical Council Act. I hope that as a result of this measure, the Medical Council will see that the standard of medical education is kept very high.

Thereby, I do not mean to cast any reflections on our doctors at present, because our doctors are doing a good service to our country. But the mere acquisition of qualifications and degrees is not enough. The Indian Medical Council should also lay down under their rules and regulations that the moral standard and the human standard of the medical practitioners should also be kept up.

I now come to the definition of 'medicine' given in clause 2 (f), which is as follows:

> " 'medicine' means modern scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery.".

It has been stated that by using the words 'modern scientific medicine', we do not regard the Ayurvedic system or the Unani system or the homeopathic system or any other ancient system as scientific. I do not think it is correct to say like that.

[Pandit C. N. Malviya]

14-58 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

The term 'modern scientific medicine' is a popular and commonsense term. Everybody understands that allopathy has got a modern origin, whereas the Ayurvedic system, the Unani system and other such systems are ancient. But at the same time, nobody wants to suggest that they are not scientific medical systems.

Dr. Jaisoorya: You do not know her mind.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: I am not concerned with what is going on in her mind. I am concerned only with this measure that is before us. My hon. friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena advocated the cause of Ayurveda. So far as the indigenous system is concerned, I agree with him, but I do not think this is the occasion when an opportunity could be availed of to urge that point. Because we are considering this Bill, does it mean that the Government wants to discourage the Ayurvedic or any indigenous system of medicine? I do not think that the hon. Minister has such an intention as is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There are Ayurvedic and other institutions which are being run by our Government. Here is the Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith and those who will be enrolled under this Bill are as stated below:

15 hrs.

> "Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding medical practice by persons possessing certain recognised medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Indian Medical Register shall be entitled according to his qualifications to practise as a medical practitioner in any part of India and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges, in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled."

How can we say that hundreds of Vaids and Hakims are thereby precluded from practising their own systems? They are still going on and they will go on. I would have understood the seriousness of the advocacy of my hon. friend, Shri Saksena if he would have moved any amendment to this Bill, whereby he would have suggested the inclusion of any indigenous system. He has not done so, because I understand, he is quite sensible; he understands what is the scope of the Bill and, therefore, he could not bring that amendment. At the same time, he simply wanted to advocate a particular indigenous system. Nobody has any quarrel with him. I think it is impossible to reply why some other Bill has not been brought instead of this one. Confining ourselves to this Bill, there is nothing to oppose in it. Regarding the schedules, I think, I do not agree with the view expressed that these schedules have been brought in order to create any class consciousness. After all, we have to organize the Medical Council. In accordance with clauses, 3, 11, 12, and 13, we have divided the different qualifications in different categories—qualifications of foreign universities, qualifications of Indian universities and other qualifications. That is what is meant by the schedules and if the hon. Minister has no serious objection, there is no harm in having one schedule divided into different parts, one part meant for one particular category another part for another category and a third part for a third category.

Coming to the composition of the Medical Council, I feel that we should have a number of persons nominated by the Central Government and the State Governments and among who are elected we should not discriminate between doctors and doctors, because no sensible man will try to put in a candidate who will not deserve the representation, and naturally, a highly qualified and experienced person will be elected and we should leave it to the good sense of the electors and therefore, if this sort of division could be done away with, I shall be very happy.

There are certain qualifications mentioned in the schedules. I do not think that my hon. friend, Shri Moitra has been correct in the interpretation of clause 21 and in his fear of elimination of certain doctors. The clause reads as follows:

> "The Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner a register of medical practitioners to be known as the Indian Medical Register, which shall contain the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Medical Register and who possess any of the recognised medical qualifications."

In my opinion, this clause clarifies the whole position. Those persons who are enrolled in the State Medical Register for the time being will be enrolled in the Indian Medical Register as also those persons who by right are entitled to be registered in the Register, and dates have been given, I think, because after Independence, there was the division of Bengal....

Mr. Chairman: I think on that point the hon. Minister explained the position and Shri Moitra was satisfied.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: I shall not pursue that point. Similarly, there is a suggestion from Shrimati Jayashri, who has moved an amendment. She is faraid of all persons coming from outside and with whom our country has no reciprocity; they may come and practise here and thereby affect our medical practitioners. So far as this clause, at it is, is concerned, I think there is no ground for this fear. If the hon. Minister is in a position to see that the objection raised by Shrimati Jayashri is well-founded, then her amendment should be accepted. The proviso to clause 14 is clear on the subject:

> "Provided that medical practice by the doctors possessing such qualifications shall be limited to the institution to which they are attached for the time being for purposes of teaching, research or charitable work and for so long as they continue to do such work."

I think that no useful purpose will be served by adding that such medical practitioners should not practise for personal gains. It is included there only for a specific purpose and as soon as that specific purpose is served, those persons will not be allowed to practise in India.

I support another suggestion made by Shrimati Jayashri. That is in respect of clause 20, where provision has been made for a Post-Graduate Medical Education Committee for assisting the Council in matters relating to post-graduate medical education. Sub-clause (2) of clause 20 reads:

> "The Post-Graduate Committee shall consist of nine members all of whom shall be persons possessing post-graduate medical qualifications and experience of teaching and examining post-graduate students of medicine".

If this provision remains as it is, it means that a person who has to be on the Committee should have post-graduate medical qualification, experience of teaching and also of examining, all three combined. There cannot be any alternative. I think this is not proper, because there may be a very well qualified post-graduate having several years experience of teaching but he might not have been an examiner. Therefore, this sub-clause should be amended as suggested by Shrimati Jayashri.

Mr. Chairman: When the clauses are considered, it will be quite proper to refer to these matters. Out of the 5 hours allotted for this Bill, we have already exhausted 3½ hours.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: This point has been referred to; that was why I was dealing with it.

Regarding nomination, election and democracy in the Indian Medical Council, I think it is sufficient that the Central Government which nominates is a democratic government. But if you have to organise an institution which has to do some work where no politics is involved, I think it is too much to push democracy to its logical conclusion. Therefore, I quite agree with the provisions of this Bill as they are, as regards the number of nominated members in the Council. But I may agree with the proposal that the number of elected members may be increased; the number of elected members should be on the common basis of all the doctors.

Now, I have to make a suggestion. In the Schedules, there are certain qualifications which are conditioned by the examination of F. Sc. Those who passed the pre-medical examination were not allowed, but if the new amendment that has been tabled by the hon. Minister serves the purpose and the limitation is removed by that amendment, then I have nothing to say. But I do not think it does. On page 17, column 4, it is said:

> "This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted before the 15th August 1947, provided the holders thereof had passed F. Sc. examination before taking up medical studies".

Some information has been provided to me on this subject. It is said that a certain sort of injustice is going to be done to a section of doctors under the category of LMS Punjab before 1947. By placing it in the Second Schedule only in the case of those LMS doctors who passed the F. Sc. examination before taking up medical studies, it is suggested that a great injustice will have been done and a retrograde step taken. The development that has taken place shows that there is no harm if we take out this condition regarding F. Sc. and allow even those LMS doctors who passed the pre-medical examination. So I think the Schedule should accordingly be amended.

In clause 22, a particular period has not been fixed. At the time of the clause by clause consideration stage, I will give my reasons. I will be glad if the hon. Minister herself moves an amendment to fix the period. Here it is said:

> ".... each Registrar of a State Medical Council shall inform the Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments.."

I am afraid if a particular period, say, for example, 30 days, is not fixed, it might be more. 'Without delay' means nothing. It is an ambiguous term. So it should be defined.

With these observations, I support the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Arguments regarding amendments may be adduced at the time of the clause-by-clause consideration stage. In order to economise time, only general observations may be made now.

Shri Achuthan: In fact, as a layman, I am not competent enough to go into the details of the provisions. But when I heard Shri Mohanlal Saksena pour his speech upon Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, I thought I might express my views on the matter. In fact, his speech was not upon this Bill but more upon ayurveda and BCG. I do not know what BCG has got to do with our discussions regarding the Indian Medical Council Bill.

Anyhow, the time has come when we must discuss this matter in Parliament. Rajaji says that the BCG vaccination scheme should not be proceeded with. Shri Mohanlal Saksena also says the same thing. But there are a number of countries which have adopted this. I understand that in some countries, it is compulsory. But in this country, I do not think there is any compulsory BCG mass vaccination. If people are willing, they will be attended to. So there is not much point in saying that the Health Ministry is imposing something on the people against their will. There may be a case here and there, in which it might not have been done properly. That I can understand, but outright criticism, by saying that it is most inimical to our interests, is not warranted by the facts before us.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena was also referring to the ayurveda system. How is it relevant to the Indian Medical Council? We are here dealing with a branch of medicine, the modern system of medicine. Of course, we may look into the indigenous systems also. If the hon. Minister brings forward another Bill or two or three Bills dealing with ayurveda, unani and homoepathy, or naturopathy. I have no objection. It is high time also that the Central Health Ministry, in conjunction with the State Governments, thought on those lines, because in all parts of the country—even in my part of the country—I find a number of quacks who do not know anything about ayurveda or homeopathy but still have big boards inviting people for treatment. Illiterate people do not know what will be the consequences of receiving treatment from these people. In some States, there are quacks who get themselves registered, but the terms of the registration must be made restrictive. It must be ensured that the patient who goes to such people must be at least given satisfaction that the man to whom he goes for treatment knows something about that science of medicine.

Ayurveda has been there in our country for the last so many centuries. It has not been properly attended to. Now there is a college in Jamnagar for research. It is high time that there was a uniform code; taking advice from the best men of the faculty, we can have two or three Bills stating that these are the degrees to be recognised by the respective Medical Council.

In my State, there is an Ayurvedic College there and the students have boycotted that college because they were not allowed to practise allopathy. How can we reconcile these two positions? Are we to have a Jack of all trades or a specialist in one subject? I do not agree with Shri Saksena that the scientific system of medicine defined here is not at all suited to our genius and that Ayurveda has got a scientific background and all that. I do not dispute that it has a scientific background.

Some hon. Members have raised the question of a preponderance of nominated people on the Council. We give the State Governments the right to nominate one man. The State is interested in the matter. So, he must be a man whom the State agrees to put there. That right must be there with the State Governments. So also with the Central Government. Apart from that, the members who are on the register have got the right to elect their own representatives. There is no justification for Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's criticism that there is a large amount of nomination.

Shrimati Jayashri wanted that the Chairman should be nominated and I agree with that. We are going to constitute a new Council. So, the most competent person considered fit by the Central Government should be there. The recommendations of the Council are to be accepted by the Government. The viewpoint of the Central Government should be reflected there and so the most competent person whom the Central Government approves should be the Chairman. There would be no deterioration in the harmonious working of the Medical Council if the Chairman is nominated by the Central Government.

In the Third Schedule there is a qualification of the Travancore University, the Diploma or certificate in Medicine and Surgery mentioned. I want to know from the hon. Minister how that has come in to be put in here. There is no such qualification. If there is something like that in the

[Shri Achuthan]

University Act I can understand that. I would like to know how the Central Government got this information.

I find from clause 13 that there are holders of diplomas which are not in the Third Schedule who can be included in the register. May I know whether there are other institutions in the country whose diplomas are not included in the Third Schedule and how many persons are there who are having those diplomas which are not included in the Third Schedule? In our country the percentage of doctors is very low. We may not have the maximum number or the best possible persons. But let us have the satisfaction that at least mediocre men who may not have had ample facilities for education can go to the villages and the countryside and give some relief to the people concerned. We are not satisfied with the number of medical men available in any part of the country. Our standard of life is also very low. So, people are easily amenable to diseases. The physical stamina to resist disease is not there. People have not got the robust vitality that is required. Even rice which only contains a lot of starch is not sufficiently available. We must see that when some diploma-holders are available in the country, instead of going in for others, instead of putting a number of years, they should get the right to come in.

The upgrading of institutions is going on. I understand that during the Second Five Year Plan an amount is set apart for upgrading colleges. The Travancore Medical College has also to be upgraded. The Central Government must have an eye on all these institutions to see that the standard is kept high. We must have at least a few colleges where post-graduate education is imparted. It is a problem for us to get the best men to man our colleges. In the Travancore College, we tried our best. With the Central Government's help and the help of WHO, we got a foreigner to be the Principal of that college. But he did not fit in there. Environment and other difficulties were there and he could not remain there for long. So, let us have our own young men with post-graduate qualifications to man these colleges. Let us have a few medical colleges where post-graduate education is imparted and where we can have the best men for the purpose. After some time when we have such a number of colleges where medical graduates are trained, we will not have any scarcity of teachers or professors.

On the whole, I welcome this Bill and I hope that it will be passed very soon.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): Mr. Chairman, I welcome the Bill and support it wholeheartedly. I am of the opinion that the establishment of the Medical Council and the register of medical practitioners are primarily essential. One should be able to know who are the persons to be registered and who are the persons qualified for the profession.

There is just one point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. At page 17, we find:

Punjab state Faculty	Medical L.M.S.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L. M. S. Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted before the 15th August, 1947 provided the holders thereof had passed F. Sc. examination before taking up medical studies.

In fact, the degree here is made to depend upon the previous academic qualification of the person who has undertaken this medical study. If he is a matriculate he is excluded but if he has passed F. Sc. he is included. My submission with regard to this is this. The previous academic qualification should not have that importance after the man has put in 6 or 7 years in the medical institution and passed the L.M.S. examination. I submit that the words which are there should be deleted. I am told that this L.M.S. course was open to the matriculates also up to 1939 or 1940 and thereafter there was a change in the rules and only F.Sc. were taken. Once you admit a person to the L.M.S. course with a lower qualification, I do not think it is proper to exclude him after he has passed the examination after undergoing a 6 years' course. It is really the medical test that should matter and not the academic test. Therefore, even those persons who have passed the Matriculation examination and have taken the course and passed the L.M.S. examination should be included and there does not seem to be any justification for excluding them. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this matter.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am glad that we have had a fairly long discussion on this Bill and I am gratefull for all suggestions that have been made by many hon. Members of the House who take an interest in medical education, beacuse it has been my aim throughout to maintain high standards of medical education in the country. But there has been a great deal of talk that is not really relevent to the Bill. I am, therefore, not going to dwell on what has been said about Ayurveda, Unani or Homoeopathy because it is completely irrelevant to what this amending Bill has been brought in for.

There were cetain points raised by my friend Dr. Jaisoorya—I am sorry he is not in the House now—because I would like to bring to his notice that power to add to the schedules has been provided for in the Bill. I think one or two other Members also said that if there are degrees that should be recognised, why have only, these few been actually put in the schedules. My answer to that is that the Government of India accepts the recommendations of the All India Medical Council in this regard and there is provision in the Bill for it. Further, I do want to make it quite clear that qualifications whether from a British University or German University or a Univesity in Russia or China or anywhere, where our nationals may go for education, can be included in Part II of the Third Schedule as and when requests from Indian nationals who qualify from those Universities are received and Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, is satisfied that the standard of those qualifications is up to the mark. I think this is perfectly right as I said in my opening remarks. It is wrong for us so often, up to date to have refused to recognise the qualifications obtained by our own nationals in countries that do not have reciprocity with our country. Their qualifications may be very bit as good, may be even better than what can be obtained from Universities with whom we have reciprocity, and simply because we do not have reciprocity it has been wrong not to permit them to come on to our registers.

One Member opposite raised the point that there should be no reciprocity as far as degrees are concerned. I am one of those who feels that if we are to bridge the gulf that separates man from man and country from country, perhaps medical science is par excellence one of the ways in which we can do so and thereby not deny to our nationals the privilege of going to any country where they wish to get graduate or post graduatte education. When they come back, simply because we have not got reciprocity with the country concerned, not to allow them to practise or to come on to our registers would be completely wrong. How can we then expect our nationals to go abroad and get their degrees also recognised? Reciprocity is something

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that connotes settling down in a country, practising in a country, and, therefore, all kinds of other questions come in. But where standards of medical education are concerned, I feel that we should not deny to our nationals higher standards of education. For example, there are Universities in America which have excellent degrees. Dr. Jaisoorya mentioned four. I know very many more than these four and certainly we should recognise those degrees. So far as foreigners are concerned, I naturally am jealous of the status of my country. I do not want foreigners who do not recognise our degrees and who have not got reciprocity with us to have the privilege of coming and settling down here and practising for personal gain. That has been completely eliminated. We have said that we shall only have them here for three purposes—for teaching, for research and for charitable institutions. As a friend opposite said, there are hospitals where people with foreign degrees, foreigners, are doing excellent work; why should they not be allowed to work? They will be allowed to work. Government, in consultation with the Medical Council, will limit the period of their stay, and the purpose for which they are here, namely for teaching, for research and for charitable work is already there.

Further, an hon. Member raised the question of not allowing them personal gain. It was here in the first intance in the Bill as it went before the Rajya Sabha. It was eliminated there from the actual Act itself. I consulted the Law Ministry about it also, and they brought to my notice the fact that if we retained those words here, it may reflect on those persons who are perhaps commandeered by a University to teach in their college, and simply because they are being paid their salaries by a foreign government—they are not doing any private practice—even that might be looked upon as a personal gain and, therefore, we might lose the privilege of having many of these persons. But in discussing this matter the other day with the Members of the Medical Council, I have agreed that it shall be put in the rules that foreigners who come from abroad at our request, of course, for a limited period naturally, whether it be for teaching or research purposes or charitable purposes, shall not practise for personal gain.

Some Members raised the question of licentiates—why should they not be in the same schedule as the graduates? I said in my opening words and I say so again now that the only reason for keeping licentiates in another schedule is not to make them feel inferior to anybody else or to promote asteeism or classism, but when our people go abroad for post graduate studies, they will not be admitted because the moment we put licentiates in the first schedule where graduates are, we shall be told that we are recognising the licentiate qualification as a qualification fit for post graduate studies. Therefore I will not do it simply in order to defend my own nationals. It cannot and should not be done. But there again I have listened as far as I can to the plea of the licentiates and they are going to be on the All India Register, they are going to be on one register and only for the purposes of the Act will they be in another schedule. None is going to look at the schedules, but the whole country will look at the All India Register and there will be no difference there for them. I think that is the most that we can do.

The fact that we have given seven licentiates a place in the Council is again a concession to their oft-repeated demand that they should be there. I would very much like the House to remember that it is not right to put licentiates on a body which is purely for maintaining the standards of graduate education when they are not graduates themselves. But simply because the Indian Medical Association, on whose membership there are thousands and thousands of licentiates, begged of me to bring them on to the Medical Council, I have given them seven seats, which seven seats they will be able to elect from among their own people. The Medical Council is very averse, and I think rightly averse, to give them any more representation because it says they are not really in a position to set or criticise standards of education. It is no good saying that licentiates are serving the country and they are in the villages and so on. All that is not relevant to the type of service here when we are really thinking in terms of a body that has to see to it that standards are maintained in our teaching institutions. We are only concerned with medical education in this Bill.

Some of the other points that have been raised have been that the body as proposed in this Bill in clause 3, is going to be 90 per cent, if I remember aright, nominated. Until the All India Medical Register is ready, I have got to nominate seven licentiates. I am willing to give an assurance that I shall consult the executive committee of the licentiates. Until the Register is ready, they will not be able to elect the persons from among themselves and preparation of the register may take a long time. Immediately the elected persons will be: 21 from the universities, 13 from the State medical colleges. As against this 34, the nominated will number 28. After the All India Medical Register is ready, out of a total of 62, the elected persons will number 41 and the nominated 21. In no sense is it correct to say that ninety per cent of this Council is going to be by nomination.

Clause 3 (1) (a) reads as follows:

> "One member from each State to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government concerned."

Originally, the clause read:

> "One member from each State to be nominated by the Central Government."

In the Rajya Sabha it was said that I might put it 'in consultation with the State Governments'. I did so. A very healthy tradition has been built up between the States and the Centre. On no occasion during the nine years that I have had the privilege of serving the cause of health has one single nomination from the State not been accepted by the Centre, even though sometimes inwardly I felt that a better man could have been sent. I have never questioned the State nomination and this procedure should continue.

This Bill has been before the public eye since May 1955 and not a single objection had been raised by the States or by anybody else until the other day in November. Therefore, the criticism that was read out by the hon. Member, I beg to say, is completely uncalled for. It has not been rushed through. It came before the public eye in May 1955 and in August it went to the Rajya Sabha where it was fully discussed. Even before the Bill was introduced, I had consulted the members of the Indian Medical Association, the All India Medical Council, medical luminaries, personally and collectively, all over India. Naturally, I have consulted the States. Not until all that had been done was this Bill brought before the Rajya Sabha. After it was passed there, the Medical Association came to me with some grievance and asked me: "Why were we not consulted?" I told them: "The Bill has been with you for three months. Anyway, you come and see me again." They came to me in deputation. So, the memorandum or whatever was read out by my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, must be very out of date.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Here it is dated the 15th November, 1956.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: They have no right to say that they have not been consulted. The plea that they put forward about the licentiates, as I have already explained, is wholly unacceptable; it would be wrong to accept them from the point of view of medical education. Certainly, the All India Medical Council would not look at it. My sympathies are naturally with the Medical Council.

The first batch of the students completed their medical course in the

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Travancore University and took their examinations last April, I am told. It just came to me, and I had my memory refreshed. I believe the Medical Council has inspected the College and so its recognition is only a matter of time. I cannot put them into the schedule until I get the O.K. from the Medical Council. But, I can assure the Members of this House that those young men or women can apply for any job and so far as I know they will *ipso facto* come on to the Schedule. I will not delay putting them on the Schedule the moment we know that they are eligible for the same.

There is the question of reciprocity with South Africa. We have no reciprocal arrangements with South Africa. But, certain qualifications granted by the universities of the Union of South Africa have been included in the Second Schedule subject to the proviso that they will be so recognised only if they were granted before certain dates. Whoever raised this point may see foot-notes (a), (b) and (c) on page 17 of the Bill. He will see that the degrees granted after the dates mentioned in those footnotes will not be recognised as the Union of South Africa have not agreed to have a scheme of reciprocity with us.

There was the question about Bengal and I made it clear that those who were registered in the State Medical Register would continue to remain on those registers even after this Bill has been passed. Please remember that it is the All India Medical Council who have to recommend to the Government. In no case do I refuse to accept their recommendations.

But, there was a case in the matter of the five medical colleges—Poona, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Darbhanga. These qualifications were not recommended by the All India Medical Council from a certain date. I accepted what they said in the first instance. But, then I had representation after representation from the graduates themselves and from the Health Ministers of the States concerned and from the Directors of Health Services. I had an enquiry made into the matter and I found that the All India Medical Council had been unjust. After having answered question after question on the floor of this House, I gave an assurance that if there was any injustice to the youngsters, I would remedy it and I remedied that injustice. I am sorry to have to say that the Indian Medical Council had not behaved as it should have. I for one will never be a party to giving away the power that the Central Government has to put an injustice right. After all, the Medical Council is an advisory body of the Government of India. The Government has always played fair by the Medical Council by accepting its recommendations, by and large, *in toto* and it is not right for the Council to feel that any injustice has ever been done to it. It is only right that where in the opinion of this hon. House an injustice has been done, it should be put right.

About inspectors and visitors, I may say that no university has ever objected to the appointment of inspectors and visitors by the Indian Medical Council. It is due not so much to the rules and regulations that obtain in the Act itself as to the courtesy and the desire on the part of the university authorities, no less than on the part of the Government, that they should have some kind of inspection to see that the examinations are conducted properly. The universities also are extremely jealous about any encroachment on their liberties. When the discussion was going on with the representatives of the universities, they said: "We will go so far and no further." It must always be remembered that in a Bill one has to see the view points of everybody and then try to get the greatest common measure of agreement.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Sir, I rise on a point of information. Have the universities agreed to allow visitors to inspect examinations?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not able to give a definite answer to that. It may vary from university to university but, at any rate, it is not up to us to put this kind of thing in the Bill. We want to work as a happy family in co-ordination and collaboration with each other. I have no doubt, if the Medical Council says that this is something which they would like to do and if the university authorities feel that it will be to the general good, they will accept it for I do not think they will object. Anyhow, there is a provision that the visitor shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination. The universities also feel a little chary, but they have, as I have said, never objected. They could object to anybody from outside coming in and criticising them about the conduct of an examination. The provision that is today in the Bill is exactly what was in the original Bill.

One amendment has been put forward that the Chairman shall be nominated by the Government, and this has been put forward on the plea that the Indian Medical Council has some times done things which it should not have done. I am not accepting that amendment myself. I think we should stand for as much election as possible and, therefore, the Chairman should be there by election.

There has been some criticism about the Post-graduate Medical Committee. But I would again have the House remember that this entire clause 20 was discussed between us and the Medical Council, and this was a compromise, if you may put it like that, that was arrived at. Only the other day when Dr. Roy was here with the President of the Medical Council, he said: "This is exactly what we have agreed to, and we must not go back on it". And I would have the House remember that, after all, the Central Government also will be nominating members from amongst the members of the Council. We are not going outside the Council. I do feel very strongly that time and again it is sought to be said that, perhaps, the Central Government is not democratic. After all, we too have come on the votes of the people to this hon. House and we too cannot afford to be unmindful of what the people say. But there are certain rights which, if the Opposition Members were on the Treasury Benches, I am sure they would also safeguard in the same way as we do. There are certain rights and prerogatives that the Government must keep within its powers. But here, in the matter of these nominations, as I say, it is reasonable and it is a compromise arrived at between the Medical Council and ourselves. And, since the nominated members will be from amongst the members of the Medical Council, I do not think anything much will go wrong anywhere.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But then what is the reason for it? We have not been able to understand. Why is it that Government thinks that it will be much better if they nominate rather than leave it to the Council?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have my own reasons for it. I am afraid that very often persons or individuals are not as objective as the Government would be. I claim the right for Government always to take a more objective view, and to have persons, perhaps, from various parts of the country when they might not have got such representation or of giving representation somewhere where they have not had it and picking out the best persons regardless of the State they come from. If you have more members from a certain area and the President comes from a certain area, there is bound to be a certain amount of, perhaps,

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favouritism, and I hope Government is always above favouritism. Therefore, I would like that right to remain. Now it is absolutely clear that the Post-graduate Committee will not interfere in any way with the autonomy of the universities.

I think I have answered most of the points. There are a certain number of official amendments which I propose to move. One of them is because of the reorganisation of States and the rest are as a corollary to the discussions that we had the other day when the Prime Minister himself presided at a meeting between myself and the members of the All India Medical Council.

I would like to say one more thing. There is no scheme of reciprocity with the United States of America and Switzerland. Again I repeat that if an Indian citizen who acquires qualifications from abroad applies for recognition then the necessary entry can be made in Part II of the Third Schedule after consulting the Medical Council of India.

Two other small points were raised, one about the Gauhati University and the other about Baroda University. Members said that they did not see why there should be any dates. As a matter of fact, I have two amendments to this effect seeking to omit that the qualification of M. B. B. S. shall be a recognised medical examination only when granted after the 20th May, 1952. I am willing to accept those two amendments.

Then there is another amendment. As a matter of fact, I am bringing it up as an official amendment, and that is in regard to the L. M. S. of East Punjab. I agree to the inclusion of L. M. S. qualification when the holders thereof have passed the Premedical Examination instead of F. Sc. in Part I of the Third Schedule. I may say this also that in the Rajya Sabha I accepted the point raised there by some Members that when an appeal comes to the Central Government we shall have the opinion of legal luminaries of the Government of India in addition to consultations with the Medical Council. If an appeal arises from the State Council to the State Government, it is only right that from the State to the Centre the appeal should lie with the Central Government.

Sir, I hope I have answered to the satisfaction of all the Members who spoke on the various points that were raised and that now we may proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Sir, the hon. Minister for Health has not categorically stated anything about persons coming out of National Medical Schools and registered under article 6 (c), (d) and (e) as registered medical practitioners. May we have a categorical statement from her?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I made a statement here and explained to the hon. Member that in the case of Bengal the 'qualifications granted after the 15th August, 1947' have now been all included in West Bengal. Simply because the name Bengal has been changed to West Bengal he need not have any fear. If he reads the Third Schedule, first of all there is the State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Licentiate of Medical Faculty Bengal (L.M.F. Bengal). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th of August. So, all those who had this qualification before the 15th August, 1947 are all right. After the 15th of August, 1947, 'Bengal' becomes 'West Bengal'. There they now have got the Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (National), West Bengal—L. M. & S. (Nat. West Bengal). Then there is the 'State Medical Faculty of West Bengal—Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, West Bengal—L. M. F. (West Bengal)'.

16 hrs.

Shri M. K. Moitra: May I point out to the hon. Minister that persons coming out of the National Medical

Schools come under article 6(b)? I am speaking of article 6(c), (d) and (e).

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I feel that the hon. Member's point has been met. Anyhow, these qualifications that are in the First Schedule are ones that have been proposed by the All India Medical Council and accepted by the Government. I am not prepared to give any more assurances.

Shri M. K. Moitra: I am referring to the articles in the Indian Medical Council Act.

Shrimati Jayashri: I have suggested a very small amendment to the clause relating to the "Post-graduate Medical Education Committee for assisting Council in matters relating to post-graduate medical education". My amendment seeks to substitute "or" for "and" in that clause.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the House is in favour of this amendment I shall accept it. It relates to clause 20(2). The section reads:

> "(2) The Post-graduate Committee shall consist of nine members all of whom shall be persons possessing post-graduate medical qualifications and experience of teaching and examining post-graduate students of medicine."

The hon. Member wants to change the word "and" when it occurs for the second time by the word "or". The same point has been made by three or four other hon. Members. The point is this. You may have somebody, an extremely good teacher, but he or she may not have had the opportunity of examining. We should not ban him from being a member of the Committee, as it might be cramping the choice of Committee. I will accept it if the House is in favour of it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may move it at the appropriate time.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the Maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (*Definitions*)

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 17—

omit 'comprised in the States"

These words are proposed to be omitted as they are considered superfluous.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want a clarification. Will the definition, after the amendment moved by the hon. Minister, include Union Territories also?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes. This Bill extends to the Union Territories. I am asking for two more nominations in the Council simply to represent the Union Territories to which this Act extends.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants to know whether the word "States" will include Union Territories also?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The word "States" will not include Union Territories. In the Bill the wording is "the territories to which this Act extends".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 1, line 17—

omit "comprised in the States"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

[Mr. Chairman]

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Constitution and composition of the Council.*)

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22—

after "each State" *insert;*

"other than a Union Territory".

It is purely consequential. Since the Union Territories are being denied representation under sub-clause (a) of clause 3, the members will have to be nominated by the Central Government. The number of members to be nominated has been increased from 6 to 8. Since there will be no State Governments in the Union Territories, consultation with the State Governments, which is provided in this clause, will have no meaning.

Mr. Chairman: If "State" does not include Union Territories, then why is it necessary to add the words "other than a Union Territory"?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We have given representation to the Union Territories separately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After the amendment the clause will read: "one member from each State other than a Union Territory..". The hon. Minister says that two members are going to be taken as representatives from the Union Territories. Where is it provided for? That is not mentioned in the clause at all. The number of members has been increased from 6 to 8. But would it not be better to specifically state that two members will be taken from the Union Territories? Something of that nature should be mentioned there. Today the hon. Minister is there. Tomorrow somebody else will come and change it. This has no statutory effect.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We shall provide in the rules that the Central Government will have to see to it while nominating that the Union Territories are represented. I just now stated that the term "State" does not include Union Territories. I am now told by the Law Ministry that under the General Clauses Act the term "State" does include Union Territories.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In that case, if you say "one member from each State to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government," it will include Union Territories also.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There can be no consultation with the State Government there, because there won't be any State Government. That was my only difficulty. I will put it in the rules that the two members that are to be nominated by the Central Government shall be representatives of the Union Territories.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since the Union Territories do not have State Governments, will it be possible to specifically mention in the rules that as far as Union Territories are concerned the members will be nominated in consultation with the Council or whatever body is functioning in that State?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Certainly. I don't think there will be any difficulty in our nominating the members after consultation.

Mr. Chairman: The other amendments also may be moved.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 37—

for "six members" *substitute* "eight members"

I do not want to say anything more about it.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: (Muzaffarpur Central): May I know what is the cause of this increase?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As I have said, it is only for giving representation to the Union territories. They will not have State Medical Councils or State Governments.

I beg to move:

Page 2, *for* lines 25 to 27, *substitute*:

"(b) one member from each University to be elected from amongst the members of the medical faculty of the University by members of the Senate of the University or in case the University has no Senate, by members of the Court;"

This amendment follows a provision contained in the existing Act. The representatives of the Indian Medical Council desired this amendment when they met me the other day and I have accepted it because, I think they will get better election in this manner.

I beg to move:

Pages 2 and 3—

omit lines 39 to 42 and 1 to 6 respectively.

I say, omit the entire proviso. This proviso is being omitted in agreement with the Medical Council. Simultaneously, clause 4(1) of the Bill is being amended so as to provide for nomination of members from the licentiates by the Government pending preparation of the Indian Medical Register. The proviso in respect of election under sub-clause (c) of clause 3(1) is no longer required as all States after reorganisation have got State Medical Registers. This is really part and parcel of the agreement with the Medical Council.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we understand what is the reason for substituting clause 4(1)? What exactly is the difference between this and what was provided for in the proviso to clause 3?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Medical Council took strong exception to this portion "in any State where a Medical Register is not maintained". They said that all the State Registers will now be there. We have eliminated from the proviso lines 1 and 2. While saying that pending preparation of the Indian Medical Register, the seven members are to be nominated from amongst the licentiates. The Medical Council in fact, mentioned this to the Prime Minister who suggested that instead of having this proviso here, it may be in clause 4(1) simultaneously for the licentiates. When I come to clause 4(1) I shall deal with this. Clause 4(1) will say,

"An election under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf, and any rules so made may provide that pending the preparation of the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the members referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 may be nominated by the Central Government instead of being elected as provided therein."

Instead of having it in two places, we are having it in clause 4 (1) which the Medical Council thought would be better.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In this substitute amendment,—I won't call it a substitute amendment, in this new amendment clause 4 (1) something extra is proposed to be done which was not there in the proviso to clause 3. The Central Government is going to conduct elections by laying down rules for the election of representatives. In the original proviso to clause 3, there was no such thing. Elections from the Universities were to be from amongst the medical faculty of the University. We welcome amendment No. 36 whereby the Minister is proposing that the election should be from among the members of the medical faculty. Even this is sought to be done away with. We should, I think, oppose this.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think you need oppose this. May I explain? This is proposed at the suggestion of the Medical Council. If you read clause 4(1), you will see it is stated that an election under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in such manner as it may think fit. Now, we say, "Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf". All these rules will be placed before Parliament so that members will have every right to object to anything. I think this gives Parliament further power. In the rules, it will be said that these people will be nominated only in the first instance until the Register is complete. The Medical Council has approved of this amendment simply because the rules will be framed naturally in consultation with the Medical Council and will be placed before Parliament.

Mr. Chairman: Let me understand. The Government have moved amendments Nos. 16, 36, 17, 37; what about 38?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 7—

for "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "The President and Vice-President"

The Medical Council desired that instead of saying Chairman and Vice-Chairman, we should say President and Vice-President. It is only a matter of nomenclature and I accepted it. I bow to the decision of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

(i) Page 2, line 22—

after "each State" *insert*:

"other than a Union Territory"

(ii) Page 2, line 37—

for "six members" *substitute*:

"eight members"

(iii) Page 2—

for lines 25 to 27, *substitute*:

"(b) one member from each University to be elected from amongst the members of the medical faculty of the University by members of the Senate of the University or in case the University has no Senate, by members of the Court;"

(iv) Page 2 and 3—

omit lines 39 to 42 and 1 to 6 respectively.

(v) Page 3, line 7—

for "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "The President and Vice-President"

Shri M. K. Moitra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 28—

for "one Member" *substitute* "two members"

(ii) Page 2, lines 31 and 32—

for "in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the third Schedule" *substitute* "in the Schedules";

(iii) Page 2—

omit lines 33 to 36

You will find that the provision is, "one member from each State in which a State Medical Register is maintained". I have proposed that the number should be raised to two. Being encouraged by the reply given by the hon. Minister for Health that there was no question of casteism or classism in this Bill, I have proposed that the system of joint electorate should be introduced. There should not be any difference at the time of election between Parts I and II of the Third Schedule. There should be a joint electorate. My amendment No. 4 is consequential.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

(i) Page 2, line 28—

for "one Member" *substitute* "two members"

(ii) Page 2, lines 31 and 32—

for "in the First or the Scond Schedule or in Part II of the third Schedule" *substitute* "in the Schedules";

(iii) Page 2—

omit lines 33 to 36.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

I Page 3—

after line 6, *add*:

"Provided further that the Indian Medical Register is completed within two years of the passing of this Act."

II Page 2, line 23—

omit "Central Government in consultation with the"

III Page 2—

(i) line 31—

after "the Second Schedule" *insert*:

"and Part I of the Third Schedule by a joint electorate, one seat being reserved for the medical graduates and another to be reserved for those with qualification included in Part I of the Third Schedule; and

(ii) lines 31 and 32—

omit "or in Part II of the Third Schedule";

IV Page 2, lines 33 and 34—

for "elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on any of the State Medical Registers" *substitute*:

"nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons until such time as the Indian Medical Register is prepared"

My amendment No. 49 is the same as amendment No. 2 moved by Shri M. K. Moitra. My amendment No. 57 seeks to actually have nominations from the State Governments. I would, of course, not object to having it the other way about, although it is not there in my amendment, that the State Government may nominate in consultation with the Central Government. This I have argued at length and I have tried to show that while I am for the Central Government having certain nominations on this Council, the State must also have its nominees on this body, because, after all, health is primarily a State subject. Therefore, I really do not see any reason in the speech that has been made by the hon. Minister for denying the State the right to have its nominees in consultation with the Central Government.

The Minister has said, and very rightly so, that uptill now there has been no case of the Central Government and the State Government differing. But we are laying down legislation for the future too, and we feel that we must proceed on principles, not upon personalities, and therefore although we have been helped by the hon. Minister in many matters, I feel that when we legislate, it should be legislation for the future, and the principle of allowing the State Governments to have their say through their own representations in consultation with the Central Government is the right principle to be stressed. At the same time, I support the Central Government having six members as nominees.

Regarding the new amendment which has been proposed by the hon. Minister, namely that we should specifically state that "State means any State excluding Union Territories, I think it is rather unfortunate, because I feel personally very strongly that it is the Union Territories.....

Mr. Chairman: I understood the hon. Minister to say that from the Law Ministry she now understands that "State" also includes Union Territories, and therefore specifically Union Territories are excluded by the amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Having moved amendment No. 16 it means that now we are specifically stating that the members who are going to be nominated from the States by the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Central Government will exclude Union Territories representatives. So, my point is this. I feel that we should have representatives not only of the forward areas, but we must also have representatives from the backward areas. Delhi may be one of the more advanced Union Territories; but that is only an exception. I have felt that areas like Tripura, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh should have representation.

Mr. Chairman: She says that will be done by the rules.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That may be done by the rules, and possibly because of that it has been increased from six to eight, but I think it would be a much better way and it would give some hope and some sort of feeling to those who feel rather neglected, that is the Union Territory people, if we keep it as it is here, and we give them also the right of having nominees on the Council. Therefore I feel that to make it specifically other than Union Territories is certainly not a very healthy thing.

I support the hon. Minister's amendment No. 36 whereby the universities are to elect from among the members of the medical faculty by the members of the Senate or in case the University has no Senate, by members of the Court. That is a very healthy thing. That is something which we should support.

Then I come to my amendments No. 49 and 50 which I think are most fundamental. I feel that we should have—because I want to give the Council a very high status and a very representative status—two Members from each State elected, and that is why for one member I have substituted two members. Also, I would like that there should be the representative from the medical graduates as well as from the licentiates. The hon. Minister has stated that the Indian Medical Council does not think that licentiates should have so much of a say in a body which is meant for setting the standards for higher studies. I have tried to understand the job of the Council. Of course, in this Bill the preamble says:

> "to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith",

Which is, I think, a rather unfortunate preamble. In the preamble to the 1933 Act it is very clearly laid down that the function was to lay down uniform standards for medical education and to maintain a proper standard of the same in all its aspects, undergraduate and postgraduate. When I have been working in the village areas I have felt that it is very necessary for those who practise in the towns to be able to evolve a standard of education which will be practical and which will be really in keeping with the actual conditions as they prevail in the villages. And that is why I feel that this attitude—I do not know if the Indian Medical Council have taken up such a high-brow attitude—is a totally wrong thing, and that they should realise that the licentiates should also have their say, and it is only by bringing into the Medical Council the experience of those who are medical practitioners in the countryside as well as those who have had the good fortune of being much more advanced in their studies, that we can set the standard for our country's medical colleges. That is why I feel that that is not a valid argument. As far as policy goes, I think we should very specifically lay down that both the graduates and the licentiates should have a say in the evolving of policies of the Indian Medical Council.

The reason for my moving amendment No. 51 is this. Where there are no State Medical Registers, nomination by the Central Government is to continue until such time as the Indian Medical Register is prepared. Together with that I want to make it very clear that it is time that we lay down statutorily that we want the Register to be finalised within two years, so that the system of nomination is not perpetuated, and that we do see and take it upon ourselves to see that the Register is completed within two years.

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

I Page 3—

after line 6, *add*:

> "Provided further that the Indian Medical Register is completed within two years of the passing of this Act."

II Page 2, line 23—

omit "Central Government in consultation with the"

III. Page 2—

(i) line 31—

after "the Second Schedule" *insert*:

> "and Part I of the Third Schedule by a joint electorate, one seat being reserved for the medical graduates and another to be reserved for those with qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule"; and

(ii) lines 31 and 32—

omit "or in Part II of the Third Schedule"

IV. Page 2, lines 33 and 34—

for "elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on any of the State Medical Register" *substitute*—

> "nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons until such time as the Indian Medical Register is prepared".

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: I beg to move:

Page 2—

after line 27, *insert*:

> "(bb) One member to be nominated by the Central Government to represent the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, from persons who possess the medical qualifications included in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the Third Schedule;"

The hon. Minister has already explained that Union Territories should be given two seats by way of nomination, but there is some doubt expressed whether Union Territories are classified as States or not. The Union Territories are also units of India. India consists of 20 units; 14 units are States and six units are Union Territories. In this case these Union Territories may also be considered as States. Here only a verbal assurance is given that in order to give representation to Union Territories the membership has been raised from six to eight, that two seats will be given to Union Territories. But the thing has to be incorporated in the Bill itself, because in the near future it may become confused, and some other Minister in the place of the present Minister may interpret it in a different way. A mere assurance without incorporation in the Bill is I think quite unsatisfactory. So, I am moving this amendment. What is the harm in incorporating it in the Bill, because you have in your heart of hearts the good of the Union Territories. The reason why I am moving this amendment is this.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want only one?

Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh: This is the only amendment that I have for clause 3. My other amendment is to clause 7 which will come up later on.

I was saying that representation should be given to the Union Territories. That these metropolitan cities like Delhi, and the backward areas like Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and so on should go unrepresented is unthinkable. It is fantastic to suggest like that. They should be represented on important all-India bodies. Already, we have representation on some of the bodies of all-India importance. For instance, we have representation in Rajya Sabha; then we have representation in the Zonal Council, and so on. So, what is the harm if it is specifically laid down in this Bill that they will be represented

[Shri L. Jogeswar Singh]

on this Medical Council? If the Minister agrees that the Union Territories also may be represented, then she should incorporate an amendment in this clause to the effect that two out of eight members may be chosen from the Union Territories.

With these words, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

Page 2—

after line 27 *insert*:

"(bb) One member to be nominated by the Central Government to represent the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh Manipur and Tripura, from persons who possess the medical qualifications included in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the Third Schedule;"

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am sorry I am unable to accept any of the amendments that have been moved.

In the matter of one member from each State being nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government, I would like to point out that this is an advance on the other Bill, and I think it is perfectly right that the Central Government, who have never opposed and should never oppose the State Governments, should have this power. It is good to build up traditions rather than have everything put down in black and white. Supposing, for instance, a State errs and does not put up the right man, well, the Central Government should have the right to select the right man. The Central Government is just as much elected as the State Government. It is not ordinarily going to go against the State. What is more, no State has objected to this. I have not had a single letter from any State opposing this arrangement. On the contrary, they are perfectly content with the clause because they know that it has worked extremely well uptill now.

I now come to the other amendments, which seek to provide that two members should be elected from each State in which a State Medical Register is maintained. Surely, we do not want to make this Council a very unwieldy body; nor do I think it is right on principle. Whatever the licentiates may be doing in the villages, the licenciates are not competent to fulfil what this Bill actually wants the Medical council to fulfil. After all, the members of the Medical Council have to work out and see that standard of examinations are up to standard. Obviously, to entrust a man who has had a lower standard of education with the maintenance of a high standard of education is the last thing that this country should do.

Regarding the criticism that the Union Territories have not been represented, I might mention that, after all, no amendment is necessary for this purpose. If we go on naming the Union Territories by saying, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands, and so on, then there will be no end to it. It must be left to the discretion of the State Government with the nominations that it has in hand to see that these Union Territories are represented.

I might say that in territories like Manipur and Tripura, where you have practically no doctors today, certainly no doctors could be found who could ever spare time to come away from their work and look after medical education. We have to be realistic in these matters.

I am, therefore, unable to accept any of the amendments.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the Government amendments first. Does any hon. Member want that any of them should be put separately?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you put them first, many of our amendments will become barred.

Mr. Chairman: But I shall have to put them first.

If any of the amendments moved by Government is required to be put to vote separately, I shall do so. Otherwise, I shall put all of them together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is better to put the Government amendments last.

Shri M. K. Moitra: I want amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to be put separately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want amendments Nos. 49, 50, 51, 57 and 58 to be put separately.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put first the Government amendments, one by one.

The question is:

Page 2, line 22—

after "each State" *insert*—

"other than a Union Territory"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2—

for lines 25 to 27, *substitute*:

"(b) one member from each University to be elected from amongst the members of the medical faculty of the University by members of the Senate of the University or in case the University has no Senate, by members of the Court;"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, line 37—

for "six members" *substitute*:

"eight members"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Pages 2 and 3—

omit lines 39 to 42 and 1 to 6 respectively.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3, line 7—

for "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman"

substitute "The President and Vice-President"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now I will put the other amendments. The question is:

Page 2, line 28—

for "one member" *substitute* "two members".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, lines 31 and 32—

for "in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the Third Schedule" *substitute* "in the Schedules";

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2—

omit lines 33 to 36.

The motion was negatived.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want that amendments Nos. 49, 50, 51, 57 and 58 may be put to vote.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 49 is the same as amendment No. 2 which has already been negatived. I shall put the others to vote.

The question is:

Page 2—

(i) line 31, *after* "the Second Schedule" *insert* "and Part I of the Third Schedule by a joint electorate, one seat being reserved for the medical graduates and another to be reserved for those with qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule"; and

(ii) lines 31 and 32 *omit* "or in Part II of the Third Schedule"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, lines 33 and 34—

for "elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on any

[**Mr. Chairman**]

of the State Medical Registers" *substitute* "nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons until such time as the Indian Medical Register is prepared"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, line 23—

omit "Central Government in consultation with the"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 6, *add*:

"Provided further that the Indian medical Register is completed within two years of the passing of this Act."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Does Shri L. Jogeswar Singh want his amendment to be put to vote? Government want to give two seats, but the hon. Member wants only one.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, he has a point in this. He has mentioned it already.

Mr. Chairman: Does Shri L. Jogeswar Singh want that Government should give only one seat? Does he want me to put his amendment to vote? I think it does not arise now. Of course, it is only under rules.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: Please put it.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 27, *insert*:

"(bb) One member to be nominated by the Central Government to represent the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, from persons who possess the medical qualifications included in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the Third Schedule;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4— (*Mode of election*)

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 3—

for lines 12 to 14, *substitute*:

"4. (1) An election under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf, and any rules so made may provide that pending the preparation of the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the members referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 may be nominated by the Central Government instead of being elected as provided therein."

I have already explained the reasons why this has been transferred from clause 3 to clause 4.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3—

for lines 12 to 14, *substitute*:

"4. (1) An election under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf, and any rules so made may provide that pending the preparation of the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the members referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 may be nominated by the Central Government instead of being elected as provided therein."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7.—(*Term of office of Chairman, Vice Chairman and members*).

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 30—

for "The Chairman or Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "The President or Vice-President".

There are really a set of amendments of this nature substituting the words "The President or Vice-President" for "The Chairman or Vice-Chairman", wherever they occur.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3, line 30—

for "The Chairman or Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "The President or Vice-President".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—(*Officers, Committees and servants of the Council*).

Amendment made: Page 4, lines 32 and 33—

for "The Chairman, Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "the President, Vice-President".

[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10.— (*The Executive Committee*).

Amendment made: Page 4—

(i) line 36—

for "the Chairman and Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "the President and Vice-President";

(ii) lines 40 and 41—

for "the Chairman and Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "the President and Vice-President";

[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12.— *Recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions etc.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Pages 5 and 6—

omit lines 40 to 42 and 1 to 6 respectively.

This actually deals with a case where recognition is withheld by the Council and the Central Government intervene and, after obtaining from the Council a report may, by notification in the official gazette, amend the Second Schedule. I have already said that I feel that if the Indian Medical Council is elected in a democratic manner, there is absolutely no fear that there should be any injustice done, provided the standards are all right. I find also now from what Rajkumari has said that there might be certain cases where, according to her, injustice was done by the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Indian Medical Council. I feel that there is clause 30 which says:

> "Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry...."

Obviously, there is a right to refer these matters to Commissions of Inquiry. But I do feel that we should not bring such professional matters as education, medicine and the Press under executive authority. They should be autonomous to a large extent. Therefore, statutory powers in regard to the standard of degrees and so on should vest with the Indian Medical Council. The Rajkumari has earlier pointed out that it is necessary that only the best men should be there. After all, it should be left to the people with the requisite qualifications to lay down the highest standards. As such, I think either we should have that statutory right given to them and thereby give them the dignity associated with that body or we do not have the Indian Medical Council at all. As such, such revisory powers should not be given to Central Government in such a sweeping manner.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Pages 5 and 6 *omit* lines 40 to 42 and 1 to 6 respectively.

The motion was negatived.

Shrimati Jayashri: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 22—*omit* "may apply to, or"

This deals with the arrangements to bring about mutual recognition of medical degrees of different countries. It is proper that the Indian Medical Council may enter into negotiations with other countries for such mutual recognition, but it would not be in keeping with the dignity of India that the Medical Council should apply for such recognition. So I have suggested this amendment.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I accept this amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the reason for this? Why should not application be made if the hon. Minister feels that the Council should be able to enter into any sort of negotiations so that we can have better relations between countries? I do not see any reason why we may not apply. I think at one stage we did apply for reciprocity to all countries of the world.

Shrimati Jayashri: The Council "may enter into negotiations", instead of "apply to".

Mr. Chairman: Instead of "apply to or may enter into negotiations", it is simply "may enter into negotiations."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does it mean that it is redundant?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I think we as a sovereign Government should not "apply to" others. We should have the right to enter into negotiations. We should not 'apply to' any foreign government.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 5, line 22—*omit* '.may apply to, or."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13.— (*Recognition of medical qualifications granted by certain medical institutions etc.*)

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 6—

for lines 18 to 22, *substitute*:

"(3) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in Part II of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act, but no person possessing any such qualification shall be entitled to enrolment or any State Medical Register unless he is a citizen of India and has undergone such practical training after obtaining that qualification as may be required by the rules or regulations in force in the country or State granting the qualification, or if he has not undergone any practical training in that country or State, he has undergone such practical training as may be prescribed."

This, again, was at the request of the Indian Medical Association that these qualifications should not be recognised until and unless the holders have done a minimum period of internship at hospitals in India; unless they have already done the internship in other countries. The emphasis on internship is very great these days. I think it is a healthy amendment.

Mr. Chairman:. The question is:

Page 6—

for lines 18 to 22, *substitute*:

"(3) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in Part II of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act, but no person possessing any such qualification shall be entitled to enrolment on any State Medical Register unless he is a citizen of India and has undergone such practical training after obtaining that qualification as may be required by the rules or regulations in force in the country or State granting the qualification, or if he has not undergone any practical training in that country or State, he has undergone such practical training as may be prescribed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14— (*Special provision in certain cases for recognition of medical qualifications*).

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 38 after "Central Government" *insert* "after consultation with the Council."

In sub-clause (2) of clause 14, it is stated "In respect of any such medical qualification, the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may,......

The Medical Council has again represented that they should be consulted in respect of sub-clause (1) also. Therefore I would like to insert also the words "after consultation with the Council" here also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This does meet the point to a certain extent. I had suggested—

Page 7, line 3 after "Provided that" *insert* "such recognition is approved by the Council and"

Page 7, line 8 *for* "consultation with" *substitute* "receiving the approval of".

My point was that there should be not only consultation but approval also. But I do not think that with the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Minister's acceptance of the consultation part, it is a little better. Therefore, I do not like to move my amendments.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have got another amendment to clause 14.

I beg to move:

Page 7, line 6—for "and for so long as they continue to do such work" *substitute* "and shall be limited to the period specified in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order."

16-53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is in regard to those that come here from abroad for purposes of teaching, research or charitable work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 38—after "Central Government" *insert* "after consultation with the Council."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 6—*for* "and for so long as they continue to do such work " *substitute* "and shall be limited to the period specified in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, *as amended was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 15 *to* 17 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 18— (*Visitors at examinations*).

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have an amendment No. 45, which is consequential. Everywhere we have substituted 'President' and 'Vice-President' in place of 'Chairman' and 'Vice-Chairman' and the House has accepted them.

Amendment made: Page 8—

(i) lines 4 and 5—

for "the Chairman" *substitute* "the President"; and

(ii) line 9,

for "the Chairman" *substitute* "the President."

[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 19, *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 20—(*Post-graduate Medical Education Committee for assisting Council etc.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 9, *for* line 10 and 11 *substitute*: "elected by the Council and the remaining three members shall be nominated by the Central Government from amongst its members."

The hon. Minister has already told us that although it is not within the clause itself—it has no legal status—the Central Government will nominate members from the Council itself. That is more or less an assurance as far as I can make out. I do not know whether it is anywhere stated that the nominations will have to be within the Council.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is stated in sub-clause (1)—

"The Council may prescribe standards of postgraduate medical education for the guidance of Universities, and may advise Universities in the matter of securing uniform standards for post-graduate medical education throughout India, and for this purpose the Central Government may constitute from among the members of the Council a Post-graduate Medical Education Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Post-graduate Committee).

So, Government cannot possibly go outside the members of the Medical Council.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think from the hon. Minister's speech that it does have legal status. Beyond that, my point is again a point of principle, namely, that the elective principle should be predominant and the Central Government should also have its representatives by nomination but from amongst its members, members of the Council. The very valid point has been made by the Minister by stating that it is necessary to see that within this Council the various regions—those 'that are developed, that are under-developed etc—are balanced within the Council. That is the position, and I am at one with her. That is the reason why I have consistently advocated that the licentiates should have a say within the Council. I agree with her that the under-developed area should also have its representation there. I would have liked if the Central Government had by the rules, laid down specifically that certain regions should have representation, either nomination or election, that would have really kept a well-balanced Council. At the same time it would have kept the elective principle unimpaired.

Therefore, I feel that although I am at one with the hon. Minister in stating that I would like the various regional developments should also be taken into consideration in the composition of this Committee, yet because the elective principle is not there, I fear whether the regional development question can easily be solved by the rules. It is the Council that should have a larger number of elected representatives, and only three should be nominated by the Central Government.

Shrimati Jayashri: I beg to move:

Page 9 line 7—*for* "and" occurring for the second time *substitute* "or".

I feel that a person to be nominated or elected to the Post-graduate Committee should have a post-graduate medical qualifications and has experience of teaching post-graduate medical students for a number of years. Examining post-graduate students of medicine is not so essential, I think. We know from our experience in Bombay that there are highly qualified people....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told the Government is inclined to accept that.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the House is in favour of it, I will accept it. I leave it to the House.

Shrimati Jayashri: If the House requires some reasons, I will give them.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: If the House agrees, there is no question of her not accepting it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Government itself has an amendment to this clause, No. 19.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was a Government amendment to the same effect.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I withdrew the amendment, but it was too late for me to inform the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

17 hrs.

Shrimati Jayashri: It has been the experience, especially in Bombay, that very highly qualified persons. do not get an opportunity for being selected as examiners. For instance, the heads of the G. S. Medical College and Topiwala Hospital, the J. J. Group of hospitals and the Grant Medical College, etc. were taken in this administrative work when they were quite young and they do not get an opportunity. The Committee should have the benefit of their ad-

[Shrimati Jayashri]

vice. If we debar these people from being elected or nominated to this body, it will be a loss to it and it would be a pity if such competent men who had studied all aspects of medical education are debarred from being members of the Post-Graduate Committee. On the other hand, their experience as head of the medical colleges and teaching hospitals would be a material help to the Committee. I could give the names of these heads of institutions—for instance Dr. Satna, Dr. Vengsarkar and Dr. Baliga who is an expert in surgery but was never appointed an examiner. The Committee should have the benefit of the advice of such people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other amendment to this clause? None.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, more than one speaker has spoken in support of this amendment and I have no objection to accept it. In regard to the amendment moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, I feel very strongly that in the Post-Graduate Committee there should be no question of regional representation. You should get the best men from wherever they come. At anyone time, they may perhaps be even from one State. I would not cramp the hands of the Government or the Council in selecting the best men available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, line 7—

for "and" occurring for the second time *substitute* "or".

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9

for lines 10 and 11 *substitute*..........

"elected by the Council and the remaining three members shall be nominated by the Central Government from amongst its members."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24 (*Removal of names from the Indian Medical Register*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 10, lines 15 and 16—

for "to the Central Government, whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Council" *substitute*

"to the Council whose decision".

Here again, I move this amendment in accordance with the principles which I would like to see to be pursued in this Bill. The recognition of qualifications should be left to the discretion of the Council whose decisions should not be over-ridden by the Central Government.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I think this House knows only too well how sometimes the Council has not recognised students passing out from certain colleges. I have had questions put to me on the floor of this House asking me to do away with this sort of injustice and I did it. But, it concerned five colleges and it constituted a terrible hardship on those who passed out of them. But, first I act always according to the recommendation of the Council and wait until I get complaints from the universities and the States concerned. The House should remember that the Council is an advisory body of the Government; it is a statutory body. The Government cannot relegate its authority to such a body and it must have the final say. It must have power to remove an injustice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. The question is:

Page 10, lines 15 and 16—

for "to the Central Government, whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the council".

substitute "to the Council whose decision"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33. (*Power to make regulations*)

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have an amendment No. 46—to clause 33. It is just a consequential amendment which has been accepted again and again by this House.

Shri Barman (North Bengal-Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I raise a point of order? It has been accepted by the House once. The same thing cannot be put to the House again. Supposing the House voted against this amendment, what would be the result? It is a consequential amendment and it can automatically follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not that it would follow automatically. If we had agreed that it would be changed everywhere, then perhaps it would have been possible. But, now it has to be put. I do not also see any possibility of the hon. Members voting otherwise on the same thing in a subsequent clause while having agreed to it in a previous clause. There is no harm. It has to be formally put.

amendment made: *Page* 12, *lines* 24 and 25—

for "the Chairman and Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "the President and Vice-President."

—[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. The question is:

"That clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

Shrimati Jayashri: I have got two amendments Nos. 26 and 27 which I beg to move:

Page 14, lines 29 to 33—

omit "This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 20the May, 1952."

(ii) Page 14, lines 58 to 61—

omit "This shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 1st April, 1954."

With regard to the Gauhati University and the Baroda University, the MBBS degrees were awarded only after the 20th May, 1952 and 1st April, 1954 respectively. As no such degrees were awarded by either of these Universities before the said dates the entries are redundant. Their retention also gives the impression that such degrees were recognised by the Council and the Government before the said dates but were not recognised now by them. This impression may be unfair to these Universities. They are likely to cause some misunderstanding and so, I request that we may delete them.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I shall accept these amendments. It will make no difference if I accept them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. The question is:

Page 14, lines 29 to 33—

omit "This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 20th May, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, lines 58 to 61—

omit "This shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 1st April, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 17, lines 14 to 20—

omit "provided the holders thereof had passed F.Sc. Examination before taking up medical studies

जब यह बिल इस हाउस के अन्दर पेश किया गया था तो इस के अन्दर कितने ही ऐसे आदमी जो कि एक तरह से क्वालिफाइड (अर्ह) हैं नहीं आते हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर कम्पाउंडर हैं जो कि बहुत तजुर्बेकार हैं और जिन की प्रैक्टिस मैं समझता हूं सिविल सर्जन से कम नहीं हैं, जो कि वैसे तो क्वालिफाइड नहीं हैं लेकिन बहुत पुराने हैं, इस के अन्दर नहीं आ सकते हैं । इन लोगों को जिन्हें बच्चों की तथा दूसरी बीमारियों के बारे में काफी तजुर्बा है शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता है । अगर इन को शामिल किया जाता तो मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ एम्बैरेसमेंट (परेशानी) होता और उन के लिये कोई अलहदा कायदा बनाना पड़ता । इसलिये इस के बारे में मैं ने कोई अलहदा एमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नहीं दी । इसी तरह से वे जोकि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी सिस्टम आफ मैडिसिन (चिकित्सा प्रणाली) से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उन को भी इस में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन मैं आज उन के ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि हो सकता है कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा उन के वास्ते कोई कानून इस वक्त लाना पसन्द न करें । लेकिन यह जो क्लास है जिस के बारे में मैं ने एमेंडमेंट मूव किया है, ऐसी है जिस की तरफ हमारी जरूर तवज्जह जानी चाहिये । ये लोग उन में से थे जो पृष्ठ १७ की पहली लाइन के अन्दर थे और जिन्हों ने एफ० एस० सी० पास नहीं की थी । इस के मुकाबले में लोग थे जिन्होंने एफ० एस० सी० पास किया था और उस के बाद पांच साल की पढ़ाई की थी । ये लोग एंट्रेंस या मैट्रिकुलेशन पास हैं और इन को एक साल तक पढ़ाने के बाद फिर पांच साल तक पढ़ाई कराई गई है और इस तरह से ६ साल तक इन्होंने तालीम पाई है । ये वे लोग हैं जिन्हों ने उन के साथ जिन्हों ने एफ० एस० सी० पास की है, एक साथ ही एक ही बेंच व कमरे में बैठ कर पढ़ाई की और इस तरह से छः साल तक पढ़ने के बाद अब उन के साथ यह सख्ती करना कि उन्हों ने एफ० एस० सी० पास नहीं की है इसलिये उन को शेडयूल २ में रिकगनाइज (मान्य) नहीं किया जा सकता है, यह बिल्कुल भी वाजिब नहीं है । यह तो वही बात है कि एक जमाने में अगर कोई क्लार्क की जगह निकलती थी और उस के लिये अगर क्वालिफिकेशन (अर्हता) मिडिल रखीं जाती थी और अगर कोई एफ० ए० या बी० ए० एप्लाई (आवेदन) करता था तो कह दिया जाता था कि यह जगह तो मिडिल पास लिये हैं, एट्रेन्स पास को क्यों लें । इन लोगों ने छः साल तक तालीम पायी और उसी तरह से पायी जैसे कि एफ० एस० सी० पास ने पांच साल तक पायी और मैं समझता हूं इन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है । फर्क इतना

ही है कि एक ने तो ऐंट्रेन्स पास करने के बाद छः साल तक पढ़ाई की और दूसरे ने एफ० एस० सी० पास करने के बाद पांच साल तक पढ़ाई की । और कोई भी किसीं किस्म का फर्क नहीं है । इन्हों ने भी जुओलोजी, (जीव विज्ञान) बौटेनी (बनस्पिति विज्ञान) वगैरह पढ़ी है पहली क्लास में मुझे एक डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि आप यह करो कि आनरेबेल मिनिस्टर साहिबा से यह कहो कि ऐसे डाक्टरों को जिन्हों ने एफ० ए० पास नहीं किया एफ० एस० सी० का इप्म्तहान ले लिया जाये । यह अजीब मजाक है । छः साल पढ़ चुके हैं । अब उन का एफ० एस० सी० का इम्तहान लेने का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस शेडयूल में तरमीम कर दी जाये । अब उन के साथ सख्ती क्या है । छः साल तक पढ़ने के बाद आज उन को रिकगनाइज नहीं किया जायेगा और उन को दूसरों के मुकाबले में तनख्वाह भी निस्फ (आधी)मिलेगी । ये लोग फरदर स्टडीज (अग्रेतर अध्ययन) के लिये एंटाइटल्ड (हकदार) नहीं हैं और फौज वगैरह में नौकरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। गर्जेकि उन के साथ ऐसा सलूक किया जा रहा है जिस के कि वे मुस्तहिक नहीं थे । इस के अन्दर आप ने जो ये अल्फाज रखे हैं कि :

> "provided the holders thereof had passed F.Sc. before taking up medical studies."

इन को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं देखता हूं कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने अपनी तरफ से शेडयूल ३ में एक अमेंडमेंट दी है (East Punjab) फेकल्टी के बारे में जिस में उन्हों ने प्रि-मैडिकल (पूर्व-चिकित्सा) तालीम को रिकगनिशन दिया है और उस को क्वालिफिकेशन समझा है और उन को मुसलतसना (अपवर्जित) कर दिया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन बेचारों लोगों ने जिन का जिक्र मैं ने किया है क्या कसूर किया है ? ये छः साल तक पढ़े भी हैं और इतने बरसों तक पढ़ने के बाद भी आज क्या आप उन से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे लोग अब एफ० एस० सी० पास करें और एफ० एस० सी० में दाखिल हों । वे लोग इतन ज्यादा क्वालिफाइड हैं कि अब आप उन को शायद इस इम्तहान (परीक्षा) को पास करने के लिये भी न कहें । तो फिर उन के साथ यह सक्स्ती क्यों कि तनख्वाह भी कम और हर तरह की डिसएबिलिटीज (अनर्हताओं) भी उन के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं । क्या उन का यही कसूर है कि उन्हों ने एफ० एस० सी० पास नहीं की है । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस किस्म के बहुत ज्यादा आदमी नहीं हैं लेकिन वे हैं बहुत ज्यादा क्वालिफाइड और वैसे ही हाईली क्वालिफाइड (उच्च अनर्हता प्राप्त) हैं जैसे कि दूसरे हैं । इस तरह के आदमियों की तादाद मुश्किल से २० या ३० होगी । इन के साथ यह सख्ती वाजिब नहीं है । यह शर्त तो अब वेस्ट (पश्चिम) पाकिस्तान में भी नहीं है ? वहां पर तो उन को हायर क्वालिफाइड समझा जाता है । वहां पर जब उन के स्टेटस (मान प्रतिष्ठा) में कोई कोई फर्क नहीं है तो यहां पर क्यों फर्क किया जाता है । यह नहीं होना चाहिये । तो यह जो एफ० एस० सी० की शर्त है अगर इस को हटा दिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई लम्बा चौड़ा फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । यह उन के साथ इंसाफ की बात ही होगी ; अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप उन के साथ ऐसी सख्ती करेंगे जिस के कि वे मुस्तहिक नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 17, lines 14 to 20—

omit "provided the holders thereof had passed F. Sc. Examination before taking up medical studies".

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am all in sympathy with what the hon. Member has said. My position is that this condition was imposed on the advice of the Medical Council of India. But I will take

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

this question up with the Medical Council again and persuade them to see whether they can do it. It is within the powers vested in the Central Government in consultation with the Medical Council to bring anybody on the Schedule. So, if the hon. Member would withdraw his motion now, I will take the matter up with the Indian Medical Council and ask them to reconsider their decision.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने कहा है कि वह इस के बारे में मैडिकल काउंसिल की राय लेंगी । मैं समझता हूं कि मैडिकल काउंसिल से इस हाउस के अख्त्यारात कहीं ज्यादा हैं । अगर मिनिस्टर साहिबा इस को दुरुस्त समझती हैं तो वह इसे आज ही मंजूर करें और अगर दुरुस्त नहीं समझती हैं तो इस को नामंजूर करें । मैं समझता हूं कि मैडिकल काउंसिल से पूछने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मैं इस को नहीं समझता कि अगर काउंसिल कहे तो ही मिनिस्टर साहिबा करें और अगर न कहें तो न करें । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । मैं अपनी एमेंडमेंट वापिस लेने के लिये तैयरर नहीं हूं । उन की मर्जी है, मंजूर करें या न करें । यह हाउस के मेम्बरान के साथ इन्साफ नहीं है कि उन की अमेंडमेंड जो दुरुस्त व वाजिब हो वह भी मैडिकल फैकालटी की राय से ही मंजूर (स्वीकृत) हो और मिनिस्टर साहिबा बेबसी (विवशता) जाहिर करें ।

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, I do not think we should adopt an unreasonable attitude. With one breath I am told that I am taking away the powers of the Medical Council and with another breath I am asked to ride rough shod over the Medical Council. I do not think it is right for me to ride rough shod over a body like that. I never have done so. I have always consulted the Medical Council and I shall try my best to persuade them. If they are agreeable, and I hope they will be, then there is no difficulty. They have got to see how many there are, they have got to go into the case of each one, see what the position is and so on. I know hardships do come but exceptions make bad law and, you, Sir, as a lawyer must know that. So I beg of the House, to let me consult the Medical Council in this regard and see what I can do about it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the light of the assurance given by the hon. Minister I hope she will do it with all her force and she will succeed there though I did not succeed here. So I wish to withdraw my amendment considering the interests of these unfortunate persons.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 18—

after line 43, *insert*:

"East Punjab State Medical Faculty	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., East Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947, to a person referred to in the entry relating to East Punjab State Medical Faculty *in* the First Schedule, provided he had passed the pre-medical examination".

To the hon. Member who just now moved an amendment I said that I would consult the Medical Council about it. I have consulted the Medical Council in regard to this as I felt that some injustice was being done to the L. M. S. of East Punjab. So this qualification will now be recognised only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947 to a person other than any person referred to in the entry relating to East Punjab State Medical Faculty in the First Schedule provided he had passed the pre-medical examination. I would like this amendment to be accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of the hon. Member is whether it is after consultation with the Medical Council or not. The hon. Minister can convey her own feelings that this is reasonable and may be accepted. There is no need of repeating that the Medical Council has been consulted and it has agreed.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am mentioning this because there is so much criticism that we are taking away the powers of the All India Medical Council. The hon. Members have referred to this frequently. I mentioned this so that hon. Members may not think I am doing one thing here and another thing at another place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Council would only be entrusted with those powers that this House gives to it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This House is certainly bigger than the Medical Council.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 20—

omit lines 1 to 14.

This gives an oportunity to our own nationals who have obtained degrees from those universities to have their degrees recognized. I think we need not put this as a part of the Third Schedule because there is no reciprocity. If there are certain cases where we do want to recognize certain degrees where we have no reciprocity and it is to our advantage, we shall certainly do it in consultation with the Indian Medical Council. Since the Council is there and as we recognize it as a professional body with the highest powers, I feel it is not necessary for us to have Part II of the Third Schedule. Since there is no reciprocity, we need not keep it. My amendment seeks to do away with this Part.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid, I cannot accept this. This is consequential to amendment Nos. 53 and 54 of the hon. Member which I had refused to accept. In my pinion, it is necessary to retain Part II of the Third Schedule in the interests of the citizens of India. If we do not have this Part II, those of our men and women who have got these qualifications will not be able to register their names, which is very unfair to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 20—

omit lines 1 to 14.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 43, *insert*:

"East Punjab State Medical Faculty	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L. M. S., East Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognized one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947, to a person other than any person referred to in the entry relating to East Punjab State Medical Faculty in the First Schedule, provided he had passed the pre-medical examination."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल-पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर उत्तर) : इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल थोड़ा ही निवेदन करना है पहली वात तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस कौंसिल में ग्रायुर्वेदिक सिस्टम (प्रणाली) को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया है । उस में वैद्यों को भी स्थान मिलना चाहिये ।

धारा २ में "मैडिसन" (ग्रोषधि) की डेफिनीशन (परिभाषा) में सिर्फ माडर्न (ग्राधुनिक) दवाइयों का उल्लेख किया गया है । मंत्रिणी महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि उस में ग्रायुर्वेदिक दवाइयों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाये ।

सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है ग्रायुर्वेदिक दवायों में भी कुछ तथ्य हैं । विदेशी विशेषज्ञ भी ग्रायुर्वेद के चमत्कार को मानते हैं । इस के ग्रतिरिक्त जब सरकार ग्रायुर्वेदिक संस्थाग्रों पर इतना खर्च कर रही है, तो वैद्यों को दी जाने वाली डिग्रीज इत्यादि को रेकगनईज (स्वीकृत) किया जाना चाहिये ग्रौर वैद्यों की क्वालिफिकेशन्ज (अर्हताग्रों) को भी मान्यता देनी चाहिये जो मैडिकल कौन्सिल (चिकित्सा परिषद्) बनती हैं उस में ग्रायुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिये जिस से ग्रायुर्वेदिक के इन्टैरेस्ट (हित) को भी बचा सके ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस विषय पर पहले ही बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है । माननीय सदस्या शायद उस वक्त यहां पर नहीं थी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इस सिलसिले में ग्रगर हम चीन की हालत को देखें, तो हम को मालूम होगा कि वहां पर हजारों बरसों से जो मैडिकल साइन्स (चिकित्सा विज्ञान) चली ग्रा रही थी, उस के मुताल्लिक जितना इल्म था, उस की जितनी संस्थायें वगैरह थीं, उन सब को एक ही जगह पर इनकार्पोरेट (निगमित) कर दिया गया, हांलांकि यह हकीकत है कि वहां की पुरानी मैडिकल साइन्स (चिकित्सा विज्ञान) इतनी डैवलेप्ड (विकसित) नहीं है, जितनी कि हमारे यहां है । श्री सक्सेना ने शायद इस का जिक्र यहां पर किया है । जहां तक यहां की कौंसिल का ताल्लुक, है मैं पाता हूं कि इस देश की जो सचमुच मैडिकल साइन्स थी, उस का इस में बायकाट (बहिष्कार) कर दिया गया है । उस में न ग्रायुर्वेद को जगह दी गई है, न यूनानी सिस्टम को ग्रौर न होम्योपैथी को । जिस तरह हमारे कास्ट सिस्टम (जाति पद्धति) के ग्रन्दर ग्रछूतों के साथ ग्रनटचएबल (ग्रस्पृयश्य) का सा सलूक किया जाता है, उसी तरह ग्रायुर्वेद को भी ग्रनटचेबल समझा गया है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सारी सांइसेज में सिर्फ एलोपैथी ही इस काबिल है कि उस को इस कौंसिल में जगह दी जाय । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा वक्त ग्रायेगा, जब कि इस मुल्क का गरीब से गरीब ग्रादमी इस सिस्टम से फायदा उठा सकेगा ग्रौर हर एक विलेज (गांव) में हम डाक्टर भेंज सकेंगे । हम सब जानते हैं कि एलोपैथी का इलाज कितना मंहगा है—इन्जैक्शन्ज, ब्लड, (रक्त) पेशाब, मयूकस वगैरह के एग्जामिनेशन (परीक्षरण) ग्रौर पेटेन्ट दवाइयों

में इतना खर्च आता है कि गरीब आदमी यह इलाज नहीं कर सकता है। आज डाक्टर के पास जाइये, वह हर दूसरे रोज बड़ी बड़ी मंहगी पेटेन्ट दवाइयों प्रैस्क्राइब (विहित) कर देता है, जो कि जर्मनी और दूसरे फारेन कन्ट्रीज (विदेशों) से आती हैं, जिन के मुताल्लिक हम कुछ भी नहीं जानते। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह इतना कास्टली सिस्टम (मंहगी पद्धति) है कि वह हमारे लिये टोटली (सर्वथा) अनसुटेबल (अनुपयुक्त) है। क्या आइन्दा आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे डाक्टरों के लिये कोई जगह है, जो कि दो सौ रुपये से कम तनख्वाह न लें और जो बगैर फीस लिये किसी का इलाज न करें ? हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की यह ट्रेडीशन (परम्परा) है कि वैद्य और हकीम गरीबों का मुफ्त इलाज करते हैं, कोई फीस नहीं लेते हैं। पिछली गवर्नमेंट के यहां पर आने के बाद हमारा वह सब का सब सिस्टम और सब की सब दवाइयां खत्म हो गयीं, इसलिये कि उस गवर्नमेंट ने उस सिस्टम की जितनी मदद की जानी चाहिये थी वह नहीं दी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पंडित जी शायद उस वक्त मौजूद नहीं थे, लेकिन सुबह स्पीकर साहब (अध्यक्ष महोदय) ने बहुत से मेम्बरों के इस तरफ जिक्र करने पर कहा था कि अगर यह बिल सिर्फ माड्रन मैडिकल साइंस (आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान) या एलोपैथी–उस की कौंसिल और रजिस्ट्रेशन (पंजीयन) वगैरह तक की महदूद (सीमित) है, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि शायद दूसरों की कौंसिल बनाने, उन को रजिस्टर करने वगैरह का सवाल अलहिदा है और वह शायद दूसरी जगह लिया जायेगा। चूंकि बहुत से मैम्बरों ने इस सलसिले में एतराज उठाये थे और इस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई थी, इसलिये स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि इस में ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह मेरी बदकिस्मती थी कि मैं उस वक्त यहां मौजूद नहीं था और मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने स्पीकर साहब के रूलिंग (विनिर्णय) की तरफ मेरी तवज्जह दिलाई है। यह दुरुस्त है–जैसा कि आप ने भी फरमाया है–कि शायद ऐसा हो जाये, लेकिन उस "शायद की "वायद" करने के लिये ही मैं यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त–थर्ड रीडिंग (तृतीय वाचन) के वक्त–तो आप सिर्फ इस पर अफसोस ही कर सकते हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: आज आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर (माननीय मंत्री) साहिबा बड़े अच्छे मूड में मालम होती हैं और यह बात उन्होंने मेरी अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) पर बोलते हुए जाहिर करदी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इन डाक्टरों की इमदाद करेंगे, लेकिन मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि वह मेहरबानी फरमा कर इस सारे पुराने सिस्टम की भी इमदाद करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छे मूड के सारे फायदे आज ही न उठा लिये जायें।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हम को वह पक्का एश्योरेंस (आश्वासन) दें कि यह सब हो जायेगा, तो "शायद" की बजाय "बायद" हो जायेगा।

दूसरी एक छोटी सी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हर एक आदमी को अपने अपने जिले का तजर्बा होगा कि बहुत से ऐसी लोग होते हैं जो कि प्रैक्टिस करते करते परफैक्ट (पूर्ण) हो जाते हैं गो कि उन को किताबी नालिज (ज्ञान) नहीं होती। ऐसे लोग एलोपैथी के भी हैं। जब हम ने डेंटल काउंसिल एक्ट (दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम) पास किया था तो हम ने यह प्रावीजन (उपबन्ध) रखा था कि जो डैंटिस्ट (दंत चिकत्सक) बहुत तजुर्बेकार हो जायेगा उस को प्रैक्टिस करने दिया जायेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि दिल्ली में इस तरह के कुछ डेंटिस्ट हैं कि जो कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

उन लोगों से ज्यादा अच्छे दांत बनाते हैं जो कि जर्मनी से सीख कर आये हैं। इसी तरह से मैडीसन में भी है, क्योंकि यह तो करने की विद्या है। काम करते करते कुछ लोग बड़े माहिर हो जाते हैं अगर आप ऐसे लोगों को रेकागनाइज नहीं करेंगी तो उन की प्रैक्टिस बन्द हो जायेगी और उन को रोजगार बन्द हो जायेगा। मेरी गुजारिश है कि ऐसे लोगों का भी इस मैडिकल काउसिल के जरिये कुछ भला हो जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि मैडिकल काउसिल को यह संदेशा पहुंच जाये। कि ऐसे लोगों के लिय भी कोई गुंजाइश रक्खी जाय। कि जो बीस या पच्चीस साल से प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं यह मियाद मैडिकल काउसिल जो कि ठीक समझे उतनी मुकर्रर कर सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐंसे लोगों को इस के अन्दर काम करने का मौका दिया जाये। हम ने डैन्टल कौंसिल में ऐसे लोगों के लिये एक अलग प्रावीजन रक्खा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वैसा ही कोई प्रावीजन इस में भी हो ताकि वह लोग उस से फायदा उठा सकें।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been prompted to say a few words because of the observations just now made by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hope that the neighbours will agree.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a matter of regret that whenever the Health Ministry Demands come before the House, any Health Ministry Bill comes up, it becomes a discussion of modern system of medicine *versus* other systems. I am a great sympathiser of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and other Indian systems of medicine.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because you have to go to that when others fail.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Because certain forms of treatment of Ayurveda and Unani systems are eminently suitable for certain categories of diseases. We have got no less a person than Shri Nanda himself before us who has undergone the Ayurveda treatment and who has been benefited by it. I think he would be a good protagonist of that system of medicine. All the same, we have to face realities. The average longevity of life in India has increased, I think, because people more and more resort to the modern system of medicine, which has made wonderful progress. If it is suitable to one tropical country, it is suitable to India which is another tropical country. I do not understand why Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava says that the Allopathic system of medicine is not suited to our country. It is suited to our country.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I referred not to the system, but the cost.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. M. Thomas said that he was prompted by the speech of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Let not others be prompted by his speech.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Development of science, according to me, is not the monopoly of any particular country. It is for the benefit of the entire world. We must not be a party to this misplaced enthusiasm. That is my request to this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That could have been settled by the Members mutually.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Because of our enthusiasm for that, we are encouraging indirectly a lot of quacks. That is the difficulty. We have to face the realities. We should take advantage of the modern system of medicine.

17-34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not want to detain the House any longer. I am very glad that at least one Member has got up and said that whenever a Bill is brought forward by the unfortunate Health Minister, invariably questions of Ayurveda, homoeopathy and unani systems are brought up, even though they are not relevant to the Bill. No one has done more, according to my own conviction, than I for the upliftment of Ayurveda. But, if I am asked to accept the doctrine that modern medicine is not suited to India or that India should lag behind in this most vital of all sciences, the science of medicine, I am not going to be party to that. I want India to take her place in the comity of nations in every possible way and be at the top. But, this does not mean that I do not encourage Ayurveda or unani, etc., and give them opportunities of development. I have not yet had an agreed solution either by the vaids or by the Health Ministers of the States. As one Member said, quackery continues unabated.

The experience of China is quoted. May I say that China is going to turn out one more practitioner of traditional medicine? Not a single one. They have accepted modern medicine *in toto*. They are employing the practitioners of traditional medicine only in the case of chronic diseases, five in number. Not one of them is allowed to do anything in the case of communicabel disease or any other case, or prescribe for any disease other than those five diseases. Not one of them is allowed even to learn modern medicine. I am giving them many more chances of development. Let us not quote China. China is going ahead fast with no inhibitions. I am doing everything for the uplift of Ayurvedi, homoeopathy and unani. Money has been set apart. It is for the vaids to use it as best as they can.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

I may say just a few words regarding the background of this Bill. This Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26th September, 1955. On the 14th August last, this House adopted a motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee for submitting a report on the opening day of this session of Parliament. The Select Committee had strenuous work with this Bill. It is of a complicated and technical nature. The Chairman and the Members applied their mind to it. They had a number of sittings. It was found that the work could not be completed in the given time. Therefore, extension of time was asked for and then the Select Committee completed the work in the extended time.

I had, at the time when this Bill was moved, given the substance of the Bill and explained some of its essential provisions. On this occasion, I have to explain the changes that have been made by the Select Committee in the provisions of the Bill. Members might recall that the Bill which was before them dealt with some important matters. There was the question of control exercised by the State over the operation of the Electricity Board and it was desired that something should be done to strengthen that control. That was one part of the Bill. Some provisions were incorporated in that Bill on that account.

Then, there were certain povisions relating to the structure of the Boards themselves, that is, their set up and operation. Some improvements were sought to be effected in that through this Bill. The question of licensees

[Shri Nanda]

themselves came up and certain provisions of the Bill introduced further safeguards for the consumers. There were other provisions which were intended to look after the interests of the licensees, that is, investors in the electricity undertakings. There was a further set of provisions of which the intention was to do something about those loopholes and anomalies that had been brought to the notice of the Government and which had the effect of creating a much larger burden for the consumers, than the original Act really intended, but because of some loopholes, as I said, the licensees were able to make much higher charge to the consumers than they were really, genuinely entitled to do. These were the groups of provisions which were taken up for consideration in the Select Committee, and I will now explain to the House the changes which have been effected or introduced in the Bill as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee.

In the first place I shall take up these provisions which relate to the question of the exercise of control by the State over these Boards. These provisions are covered by clauses 11, 19 and 23. Regarding clause 11, the position is that the Boards had previously the power to sanction schemes without any particular restriction, and the Bill provided that the Boards should refer to their State Governments before sanctioning schemes costing over Rs. 10 lakhs. The Committee felt that this limit was somewhat low, and has accordingly suggested its being raised to Rs. 15 lakhs. That is one of the amendments.

Another amendment affecting this aspect of the question, that is the role of the State in relation to the Boards, is covered by clause 19 which is connected with clause 23. Under clause 23 the State Governments were to give directions to the Electricity Boards on questions of policy. A view was expressed that the directions to be issued by the State Governments should be placed before the State legislature. There was, however, an apprehension that this might not be a very suitable and appropriate provision, but it was also felt that something had to be done which could serve the purpose that was in view. So, in connection with this other provision which is covered by clause 19, which says that the Board should be required to submit an annual report giving an account of its activities during the previous financial year and the activities to be proposed to be undertaken by it in the next financial year and that such a report should be placed before the State legislature, it has been suggested that the report may include the directions issued by the State Government to such a Board. If the Board feels that it is necessary to bring those directions to the notice of the legislature, they would be included in the report. If, however, the Board feels that in the public interest they may not be included in the report, then the Board is free not to include them in the report. These are the clauses in the Bill sought to be amended by the Select Committee which refer to the question of control by the State regarding the operations of the Boards.

Now, there are other provisions which relate to the working of the Boards themselves, that is the role and the set-up of the Boards, and they are covered by clauses 8 and 17. Clause 8 refers to section 16 of the Act which provides for the constitution by State electricity companies consisting of representatives of the local self-government, electric supply industry, commerce, transport, agriculture and labour employed in the electric supply industry. The Select Committee having considered this matter came to the conclusion that it was proper that general consumers should also be represented on this Council, and the amendment that has been made now by the Select Committee brings this about.

The other clause dealing with the question of the Boards is clause 17. This relates to section 67 of the Act, and it refers to the question of payment of taxes on income and profits. The Act itself made no specific provision regarding this. In the Bill provision was made indicating the priority of taxes over other deductions and it was provided that after payment of interest on loans etc., depreciation and some other items, the taxes on income and profits come in. On consultation with the Central Board of Revenue, however, it was found that it was proper that taxes on income and profits should come before everything else, and therefore the Select Committee has now raised its place in the list of priorities and made it priority number one, that is taxes on income and profits will come in before anything else. These are the provisions relating to the Boards.

Then comes the largest set of amendments and provisions referring to the licensees. As I said, there are two kinds of provisions, one aiming at the safeguarding of the interests of the consumers. I may mention the numbers of the clauses for convenience of reference. They are clauses 13, 14 and 27.

Clause 13 refers to the question of certain directions which it is intended that the Board may issue to the licensees for the purpose of achieving maximum of economy and efficiency in the operation of their generating station. It was felt that the wording of the Act as it was restricting it to the generating stations would not really suffice for the purpose in view. In order to ensure that economy or efficiency in the operation of the generating stations was not lost through mismanagement so far as it affects the distribution, it was proposed to bring the working of the entire industry within the scope of the directions of the Board. The Committee, however. felt that such directions should not be arbitrary, and the licensees should have some kind of a protection against the arbitrary exercise of such powers by the Board. The Select Committee came to the conclusion that provision should be made to the effect that the directions to be issued by the board should be reasonable. But then the question came as to who would decide whether those directions were reasonable or not. An occasion might arise when there might be difference of opinion between the board and the licensees. It has, therefore, been provided that any dispute or difference between the licensee and the board regarding the question whether a direction is reasonable or not may be referred to the Central Electricity Board. That is one of the clauses relating to the licensees.

I now come to clause 14. This deals with the composition of the rating committee. Strong opinion was expressed in the House at the time the motion for reference to Select Committee was under discussion, that the set-up of the board was not quite rational. After full consideration, certain changes have now been made. The Select Committee also felt that something had to be done about it. Initially, the rating committee was to be composed of two representatives of the board and one of the licensees. It was felt, however, that the board need not be represented so heavily on the committee, because the board itself really decides when it has to appoint a rating committee, if it finds that the consumers' interests are at stake.

It was felt that the amendment should be on the following lines, namely that there should be just one member of the board nominated on the rating committee, one member nominated by the State Government and a third who was to be representative of the licensees.

With a view to further safeguarding the interests of the consumers, the Select Committee suggested that the member to be nominated by the State should be a judicial officer not below the rank of a district judge. It was also further provided that this

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judicial officer representing the State should also function as the chairman of the committee. This is about the composition of the rating committee.

There is a further provision in the same connection. The Act did not prescribe any time-limit for the submission of the report by the rating committee. It was, therefore, proposed to amend section 57 with a view to prescribing a three-month period for the submission of the report. This period, however, as the Bill provides, could be extended by the State Government. The Select Committee felt that it was not right and proper that there should be scope for indefinite extension of the period, and that there should be some limit to it. They, therefore, suggested that such extension should be restricted to a further period of three months only, so that there cannot be frequent extensions of the time allowed to the committee for the submission of its report.

There are certain other important provisions covered by clause 27. One of them relates to the number of variations that can be made in the rate in the course of a year. The Act entitled the licensee to adjust his rates of supply for the purpose of earning the reasonable return without obtaining the consent of the State Government or the board or even giving them a notice. That is an aspect which has an importance of its own. So, I shall explain this provision a little more. On the representation of the State Governments, it was provided in the amending Bill that the licensee should give two months' notice to the State Government or the board of his intention to enhance the rates of supply and should enforce the enhancement only if the State Government's approval is received within the period of two months. If the State Government did not approve of the proposed enhancement, they will constitute a rating committee to examine the licensee's charges for the supply of electricity.

The Select Committee felt that such a procedure could prevent the licensee from charging the due rates, and that he might continue to suffer loss at least for a period of eight months. So, the Select Committee's view was that it should be possible or open for the licensee to make a change, if during the period of two months the State Government have not given their approval; he should not be forced to wait till the State Government appoint a rating committee and the rating committee gives its decision. But if, later on, that is, subsequent to the appointment of the rating committee, it is found that that increase was not justified and, therefore, a lower rate had to be fixed, then provision has been made here to the effect that the licensee will make a refund of the excess, and the consumers, therefore, will recover that excess.

Before I took up this question, I was dealing with the number of times a licensee could increase his rates of supply. It was felt that frequent variations would upset the budgeting of the industry and the consumers, besides involving wasteful expenditure. So, it was proposed in the Bill to limit the number of variations in the rates to one a year. This is all right. But the Select Committee felt that enhancement of rates may be restricted, and properly too, to one a year, because it was a question of raising the rates; yet, there was no need to impose that restriction in cases where the rates might be lowered. Therefore, a licensee could change the rates with the object of lowering the rates more than once. That is another change that has been introduced by the Select Committee.

There are one or two other important changes which have been effected by the Select Committee. One of them is in this very clause. Under the present Act, a licensee could make a change in the rates to the extent of 30 per cent of clear profit in excess of what might be the reasonable return. If the accounts show that he has been able to make a clear profit in excess of that laid down by us, namely, 30 per cent, then a certain method has been laid down in the Act as to how that excess has to be appropriated. Therefore, it was said that a licensee could take not more than one-third and also not more than 7½ per cent; there were two maximum limits. But, now, the return of 30 per cent has been reduced to 15 per cent. The Bill somehow had failed to make the provision that if it was 15 per cent, the licensee's share of the excess of clear profits over the reasonable return should not be more than five per cent. Originally, the figure was 7½ per cent. Therefore, the Committee very rightly came in to make that change. So this has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. That is an important change made by the Committee.

18 hrs.

One more change has been made in connection with the development reserve. This development reserve has arisen out of a certain rebate which industries get, but in the case of the electricity industry, it was felt that being a kind of monopolistic enterprise, being enabled to earn a certain rate from consumers who could not go to any other competing undertaking, it was not necessary for the electricity industry to have it as a kind of free gift. So it was provided that this rebate should be taken into a development reserve, and that reserve would not belong to the licensee. The licensee would not earn a resasonable return on this reserve and ultimately it does not remain with the undertaking; it passes on to the State when it changes hands. But it was felt that although these provisions were quite proper, the licensee should have some consideration for handling this capital which would be utilised for the purpose of the expansion of the industry, and having expanded the undertaking, he would not be getting any more return than he was getting before. It was agreed that some provision should be made as a kind of handling charge, and it has been provided that it should be ½ per cent.

There was another provision made at the instance of the industry. There was a strong representation made by the Federation of Electricity Undertakings that there should be a reserve made on account of deferred taxation. That is, if in a certain year they are able to charge something—on account of depreciation, they are getting certain concession—that year the clear profit rises, but they have not to pay the tax; later on the tax will have to be paid. Therefore, it will become difficult for them to do so. So a provision was made....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might continue tomorrow.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Would you kindly order that this Bill may retain its priority so that this may be taken up first tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister take to finish his speech?

Shri Nanda: About five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Why not finish it now.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish now. The half-hour discussion will be extended to that extent. Regarding the further stage tomorrow, we will consider.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: This Bill won't take long. Although the Business Advisory Committee allotted 5 hours, there won't be much chance for very protracted discussion. Therefore, the Finance Bills may be taken up immediately after this Bill is disposed of. This will be finished in a couple of hours.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the general sense of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: This may have priority tomorrow. Then the hon. Minister might continue and finish his speech in five minutes. After that, whatever might be the time, we will sit for half an hour.

Shri Kamath: There is another engagement in the Central Hall.

Mr. Speaker: That has been adjourned from time to time. This will mean one more adjournment.

An Hon. Member: We have a third engagement.

Shri Nanda: I was referring to the request of the Federation in connection with the special initial and additional depreciation allowance granted under the Indian Income-tax Act from time to time. On that account, they thought that they should have a deferred taxation reserve. Government, however, did not favour the creation of this reserve, because it was felt that if in a certain year this was done—that is, a reserve was created—it might lead to a raising of the rates that year; whereas also the expectation was that, as in the course of years, the industry expanded itself, later on there would be greater scope for adjustment and it would not be necessary to raise the rates. Therefore, it would be better that we did not do so. But on the insistence of the industry and on its agreeing to this condition, that when a reserve was created, when something was set aside for the purpose of the depreciation reserve that year there would be no increase in the rates, the Committee agreed to the creation of a reserve for deferred taxation. Now I find that there is an amendment from the same source, representing the Federation, that they want removal of this provision. When we come to that, we shall consider it, and if the industry finds that it does not really benefit by this arrangement and that it would rather not have it, we would be agreeable to omitting the provision.

These are practically all the important changes that have been made by the Select Committee in the Bill.

There are other changes of a consequential character, changes of drafting, changes which were intended to clarify the intentions, but I do not want to take up the time of the House for bringing to its notice those clauses.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Further discussion of this Bill will stand over till tomorrow and this will have priority over all other Bills.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1947

Mr. Speaker: How much time will the hon. Minister require?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): I should first hear what the hon. Member has to say.

Mr. Speaker: All right, let the discussion proceed. I will allow 15 minutes for the Mover, fifteen minutes for the Minister, ten minutes in between and then some time for the right of reply.....

Shri Kamath: That means we will have an hour, half an hour today and half an hour tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: There is something wrong in my arithmetic. Let the discussion start now.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East): I am raising this discussion on a very vital matter concerning the Indian labour movement. You are well aware that the Indian labour movement had been long struggling for the right of recognition of trade unions and also against the indulging in unfair labour practices by employers. For collective bargaining, recognition is a very vital matter. Without recognition, you cannot really have effective collective bargaining. If genuine trade unions, trade unions representing the bulk of the workers or a substantial portion of the workers, are not recognised by employers, who refuse to recognise them without any reason whatsoever, collective bargaining becomes impossible. That is why recognition has been long insisted upon by the Indian labour movement, that is, compulsory recognition. As far back as 1929, the Indian labour movement put forward this plea before the Royal Commission on Labour appointed by the British Government, but as could be expected of an imperialist commission, that demand was rejected.

Apart from this matter of recognition, unfair labour practices have been prevalent in this country as they are prevalent in almost every country with the working class population and capitalist system, but in this system, due to the weakness of the trade union movement, due to the weakness of the working class organisations and due to the backwardness of the working class itself, the unfair practice has been very much rampant indeed and it developed as a great threat to trade unionism. Even in a country like the United States, where there is an advanced working class, unfair practice is recognised as a danger, and law has been made to check unfair labour practices. As a result of this persistent struggle for the right to get recognition and as a result of the struggles against unfair labour practices, the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act of 1947 came into being. The Constituent Assembly (Legislative) passed this law towards the end of 1947 in its legislative capacity. Unfortunately, it was laid down in that law that it would come into force on such a date as the Central Government might determine. That Act has provided for the right of compulsory recognition under certain circumstances. It also defined unfair labour practices and provided for protection against such practices. It was a sacred success and a land mark in the struggle of the Indian labour movement.

Taking advantage of that provision in that Act—that is to say, the provision that it can come into force on such date as the Central Government may determine—it did not bring it into force at all for nine years. It was put in cold storage without any explanation whatsoever. It was only in answer to my question after nine long years that it transpired that it was decided not to bring it into force at all.

Before coming to the merits of this question, I would like to raise the point of propriety in this matter. When Parliament has enacted a legislation, is it open to the Government, in exercise of the power given to it to bring it into operation, virtually to repeal that legislation? The decision of the Parliament has been flouted. Parliament had enacted this legislation and had entrusted the Government with the work of bringing it into force. It was not meant to give the power to the Government to repeal because that is the privilege of the Parliament. What it was meant to do is to lay down the policy in the law and to entrust the executive with the task of bringing it into operation at a time most suitable, in order to smoothe the difficulties. There may be many difficulties in putting the law into operation at once. Therefore,, it was thought wise to let the executive smoothe out the difficulties and then bring it into operation.

I would now come to the merits of the case. What are the reasons for not bringing it into operation? The first reason is that voluntary recognition is not supposed to be in the interest of both the workers and the employers. The second reason is that protection against unfair labour practices is given by tribunals instead of

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labour courts. Today it is the tribunal; under the Act it would have been the labour courts. That is an astounding statement made by the Labour Minister.

Now, regarding the recognition of the trade unions, the Labour Minister has quoted figures to show that the absence of the right of compulsory recognition has not affected the growth of trade unions and that in 1946-47 there were 980 trade unions while today there are 3071. But I ask, Sir, are those figures relevant for the purpose? We want recognition because we want to have an effective machinery for collective bargaining. I know the case of one concern where the labourers were forced to go on strike and then when talks of settlement came the employers refused to negotiate with the Union, because they said they would negotiate with a Union of a different political colour which had not been set up till then. But the employers thought they may help in setting it up but it was never set up. I know the case of another company where the Union was captured by the management through various devices, and when the workers tried to form another Union all the leaders were victimised. Sir, what numbers will tell the stories of these victimisations, what numbers—what registered numbers will convey these difficulties?

Therefore, that argument is a hollow argument. As a matter of fact, when this Bill was brought before the House the then Labour Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram said this:

> "Pandit Harihar Nath Shastri has rightly pointed out, the Royal Commission suggested that the recognition of trade unions should be left to the employers and, as far as possible, there should be voluntary recognition by the employers."

That has been given a fair trial and we have found that the employers have not risen equal to the occasion, that they have been creating all sorts of difficulties in the way of recognising a trade union. Has the position changed at all? If it had changed, we might have expected the Planning Commission to take a different attitude. But what does the Planning Commission say? It says:

> "Another step in building up strong unions is to grant them recognition as representative unions under certain conditions."

Then, in reply to the question by Shri Vittal Rao the Labour Minister has said this. Shri Vittal Rao pointed out the Planning Commission's recommendation. The Labour Minister stated that already unions were recognised before the law by the industrial tribunals. But that is not what the Planning Commission was contemplating, because the Planning Commission says:

> "Since recognition has played a notable part in strengthening the movement in some States, it is suggested that some statutory provision for securing recognition of unions should be made by States where such provision does not exist at present."

That is the position taken up by the Planning Commission.

Regarding unfair labour practices the explanation was that instead of labour courts the tribunals would give protection. But what is the worth of the tribunals? We know that tribunal proceedings are dilatory. They take even three to four years to complete the proceedings. First there is conciliation, then there is delay in reference and then the reference itself is delayed. So it takes long for tribunal proceedings to be completed. Then, there is no access to tribunals as of right; it depends purely on the whims of Government. So what is this protection worth? Thirdly, it is not a fact that labour courts would have given protection against unfair labour practices. That was a wrong statement. Labour courts had no right to give any protection against unfair labour practices. The protection would have been averted by the penal clause mentioned in the enactment as also by the fact that the statutory recognition of unfair labour practices, statutory definition of unfair labour practices, would have by itself operated as a check and been of valuable guidance to tribunals and courts in checking these practices.

I realise that the protection against unfair labour practices in the Act is not complete. Right of recognition is not also sufficiently guaranteed. But yet this protection, this right of protection against unfair labour practices, the right of recognition and the right to compel the employers to recognise would have been a valuable weapon in the hands of the working class, and it would have been in consonance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission to define it statutorily. Now I want to know from the Government whether they claim the right to disagree with and set at nought the Five Year Plan which this House has approved. I also want to know whether the Government have the policy of arrogating to themselves the right to nullify the decisions of the Legislature and in exercise of their executive function to say that they choose to repeal laws.

Mr. Speaker: I made a mistake in concluding that it was a motion and so it will have one hour. As a matter of fact, it is a Half-an-Hour Discussion where the mover makes a statement lasting not more than ten minutes. I will now call Mr. Vittal Rao who has already given notice. Then I will call another hon. Member. The Minister will have not less than ten minutes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I will put some questions. How do the Government propose to foster industrial democracy envisaged by the Plan without giving the workers the right to determine the representative union through ballot? How do Government propose to checkmate employers patronising the unions sponsored by them? In the Chapter on Labour Policy in the Second Five Year Plan it is stated that the legislation determining the principles for recognition of unions should be undertaken. May I know if this policy has since been revised and, if not, when the legislation is likely to be undertaken?

Shri P. C. Bose (Manbhum North): I quite agree that the recognition of trade unions is necessary for collective bargaining. But I do not really understand this insistence on recognition by law because, after all, this recognition by law does not really give any benefits to the labourers. From my own experience I have seen that unions recognized officially did not derive so much benefit as compared to unions not recognized but having a goodwill and disciplined condition in the industry. So, this insistence for recognition by law only exposes the defeatist mentality. It amounts to weakness on the part of the trade unions. If the union is strong enough, if the union has got cent per cent membership, recognition is nothing; it automatically comes. The management is bound to recognize it. Even without formal recognition, the management will automatically bargain with them according to the need of the circumstances. Therefore, this sort of insistence for recognition by law is unnecessary.

In the present conditions, there are many factories in which there are as many as 3, 4 or 5 unions. So, this recognition by law by plebiscite or vote will create labour trouble in the industry. I, therefore, really do not see the point in the debate that recognition should be made by law. Recognition should be based on the strength of the unions. If the union has cent per cent backing, it will automatically get recognition. Nobody can stop this.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर—उत्तर पश्चिम) : मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है कि बिहार के अन्दर जहां कहीं भी इस बात का झगड़ा था कि कौन सी यूनियन को रिकगनाइज़ (अभिस्वीकृत) किया जाय, वहां सालों तक, यह झगड़ा चलता रहा और ऐसी ट्रेड यूनियन्स (कार्मिक संघों) को रिकगनाइज किया गया जिन के साथ चार हजार मेम्बरों में से दस पन्द्रह ही मैम्बर थे और वह यूनियन पांच साल तक चलती रही। डालमिया नगर में इस तरह का वाकया हुआ, नरकटियागंज में इस तरह का वाकया हुआ और सात वर्षों तक अनरिप्रेजेन्टेटिव (अप्रतिनिधिक) यूनियन्स को रिकग्नाइज किया जाता रहा। मजदूरों के बरखिलाफ इस तरह की बातें होती रहीं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां एम्प्लायर (मालिक) यूनियन्स के साथ अनहोली अलाइंस (अपवित्र गठबंधन) करते हैं उन यूनियन्स को क्यों रिकग्नाइज किया जाता है मैं सेंट परसेंट (शत प्रतिशत) तो नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन जिन यूनियन्स में ९९ परसेंट मजदूर मेम्बर हैं उन को रिकग्नाइज नहीं किया जाता है। बिहार में ऐसे केसेज (मामले) हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं इसी तरह से और जगहों पर भी होता है और उस का बड़ा खराब नतीजा निकलता है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो गवर्नमेंट स्पान्सर्ड यूनियन्स (सरकार द्वारा प्रेरित कार्मिक संघ) है, जैसे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० है, उन्हीं की बात एम्प्लायर मानता है। एक समय तो यह सम्भव हो सकता था कि अगर दूसरी यूनियन्स रिकग्नाइज हो जाये तो एम्प्लायर के साथ समझौता हो सकता था। लेकिन आज वह सम्भव नहीं हो रहा है। मैं रेलवे में देख रहा हूं, और इंडस्ट्रीज में भी देखता हूं। एम्प्लायर यह समझता है कि चूंकि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जैसी यूनियन जो गवर्नमेंट स्पान्सर्ड हैं आगे चल कर उन्हीं की सुनवाई होगी क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रीज में सरकार का हाथ ज्यादा होता जा रहा है इसलिये उन्हीं को मंजूर किया जाय। उस से उन का ज्यादा फायदा होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आज गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस तरह की पालिसी बरती जा रही है।

Shri Khandubhai Desai: This question of compulsory recognition has come up in one form or another before this House as well as the other House more than once. There was a Bill introuced by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and there was another Bill in the other House by an hon. Member. I replied to the questions which were raised in both the Houses and the motions were rejected.

As far as discrimination is concerned, I also get complaints of non recognition of the I.N.T.U.C., the H.M.S. and the A.I.T.U.C. Not that the employers have got a soft corner towards any type of trade unions. What is happening, I can tell you. Recognition generally emanates from the strength of the working class and the sanction behind a union. I have had an enquiry made. Though it is not yet complete, I may say that most of the unions which have got the sound backing of the working class are recognised, to whatever organisation they belong. We have come to this conclusion which I have already stated before the House that any compulsory recognition of unions will really weaken the trade union movement to a very large extent. Let us see what compulsory recognition will mean. Compulsory recognition will mean that an employer shall negotiate with a union which is recognised. Negotiation does not mean settlement or good understanding. An employer will call a recognised union's officials, President' or secretary, and talk to him across the table, give the officer of the union a cup of tea if he would like to have it, and tell him, well, we have met each other, thank you. Then, the question will have to be raised as

a dispute. That question will come to the Government and on its merits, it will have to be referred to an Industrial tribunal or court. Ultimately, as I said when the Industrial Disputes Act was being discussed, the Government will be very happy if we have not to have to refer any dispute and mutual understanding and goodwill between the employers and employees ensue.

Shri Sadhan Gupta has said that what I quoted when the discussion took place last time is not relevant. It is relevant. If the union's strength has increased from 1900 to 37000, and the membership has *pari passu* increased, it proves what the Royal Commission on Labour has said. It has proved in practice very useful and very fruitful in the growth of sound trade unionism. I can say today in the year 1956 that without this compulsory recognition which is technical and theoretical and which does not, in my opinion, as a trade unionist, help the growth of the trade union movement, the practice which the Royal Commission in its experience has suggested has proved fruitful and the trade union movement in India has come to stay and has got much strengthened than what it ever was. I believe that if this voluntary recognition by the employers of a sound trade union with good backing is adhered to, the working class will not have to lose anything.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The Republican Commission differs from the Royal Commission, that is our Planning Commission.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: As this experience has been fruitful and in the interests of the trade union organisation, I would like to watch this experiment a little further before we decide to change our view regarding this matter.

Shri Jugal Kishore Sinha has raised the issue how the industrial democracy is going to work. The Planning Commission has stated that the participation of workers in the management should gradually be introduced. When that question comes before the House, and when we have the report of the study group which we have sent to foreign countries to study this question and come to conclusions on it in consultation with trade union and employers' organisations, we will consider how the worker should take part and in what way and in what manner in the industrial democracy that we would like to work out through the Council of Management which the Planning Commission has suggested. I would appeal to the friends on the other side, who are as good trade unionists as any of us; to give a trial to this voluntary recognition which will create goodwill between employers and employees.

A suggestion has been made that 'if this compulsory recognition is not given, the employer-sponsored unions would be given preference. I feel the contrary way. If compulsory recognition is introduced there will be more urgent action by the employers and management to sponsor their own unions with a large membership to oust the genuine trade union movement. For the self-same reason I feel that the trial that has been given to the voluntary recognition of the unions should be adhered to. Let us watch the results. It has not weakened the trade union movement, but during the last seven years we have cause to be grateful that the trade union movement has strengthened in spite of the lack of compulsory recognition.

18-33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 11th December, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—2325-27

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No.V.	Thirteenth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.
(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No.XI.	Twelfth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.
(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No.XIII.	Eleventh Session, 1955, of Lok Sabua.
(*iv*)Supplementary Statement No.XVI.	Tenth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XXII.	Ninth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XXV.	Eighth Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.
(*vii*) Supplementary Statement No XXXVI.	Sixth Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.
(*viii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIX.	Fifth Session, 1953, of Lok Sabha.
(*ix*) Supplementary Statement No. XLVI.	Third Session, 1953, of Lok Sabha.
(*x*) Supplementary Statement No.XL.	Second Session 1952, of Lok Sabha.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2676, dated the 17th November, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, making certain amendment to the Coffee Rules.

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 2791, dated the 24th November, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, making certain amendments to the Tea Rules.

(4) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1954-55, together with a copy of letter No. OA6/12-337/55-56/240, dated the 3rd September, 1956 from the Controller, Travancore-Cochin under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY—GRANTS—RAILWAYS.— 2327

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) presented a statement showing Demands for Supplementary Grants, in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1956-57 . .

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL—2327

Secretary reported to Lok Sabha that the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, which had been passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session was assented to by the President on the 2nd December, 1956 .

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED— 2328

Forty-fifth Report was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED— 2328-29

Representation of the People (Miscellaneous Provisions Bill was introduced .

BILL PASSED— 2329-2465

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) moved for the consideration of the Indian Medical Council Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended .

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION— 2466-76

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power(Shri Nanda) moved that the Elctricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, as reported by Select Committee, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION— 2476-86

Shri Sadhan Gupta raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 30th November, 1956, to Starred Question No. 639 regarding the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1947.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY 11TH DECEMBER, 1956—

Consideration and passing of the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, consideration of the Finance (No. 2) and the Finance (No. 3) Bills and half-an-hour discussion *re*. Central College of Agriculture.